Unit 1	1	(Visitors to Egypt زائر لمصر)	1	Mr: Hesham

dear عزيزي	tourist سائح	recommend يزكي	draw يرسم
Hurghada الغردقة	next to بجوار	a tour جولة سياحية	a map خريطة
spring الربيع	police station مركز شرطة	a guide مرشد سياحي	else أيضا - آخر
wonderful رائع	middle منتصف	a guidebook دليل	passport جواز سفر
stay يقيم - إقامة	beach شاطيء – بلاج	flowers زهور	a ticket تذكرة
camp يعسكر – معسكر	windy عاصف	park حديقة – منتزه	assistant مساعد – بائع
youth الشباب	definitely بالتأكيد – قطعاً	take turns يتناوب الدور	above فوق
hostel بيت الشباب	a trip رحلة	a visitor زائر	probably من المحتمل
modern حديث	island جزيرة	an area منطقة	advice نصيحة
comfortable مريح	scuba diving الغوص	recommendation توصية	think of يفكر في
cheap رخيص	souvenir تذكار	traditional تقليدي	design يصمم
bazaar بازار – سوق	activities أنشطة	a quiz لغز	a brochure كتيب مصور
find out يكتشف	sunscreen كريم شمس	pay for يدفع ثمن	encourage يشجع
snorkelling الغطس	take photos يصور	count يعد	possessions ممتلكات
windsurfing ركوب الموج	the same نفس الشيء	are lost يضل الطريق	look after يعتني بـ
centre مركز – وسط	suggest يقترح	direction اتجاه	check يفحص
abbreviation اختصار	preposition حرف جر	recipe وصفة	detective بوليس سري

definitions تعريفات

Tourist information centre	An office where tourists can find out about a city or an area		
Youth hostels	an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling		
snorkelling	Swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in water.		
An assistant	A person who helps in a shop or in a ticket office		
A guidebook	Tourists use it to learn about a city's history and places to visit		
A passport	You need it when you visit another country		
Police station	An office for people who catch thieves (criminals مجرمون)		
Bazaar	A market or a group of shops	windsurfing	A sport you can do on water

❖كلمات مع go / visit

go	shopping – for a walk – into the country – to a concert – on a tour
visit	a bazaar – ancient place – a garden – historical building – the old town

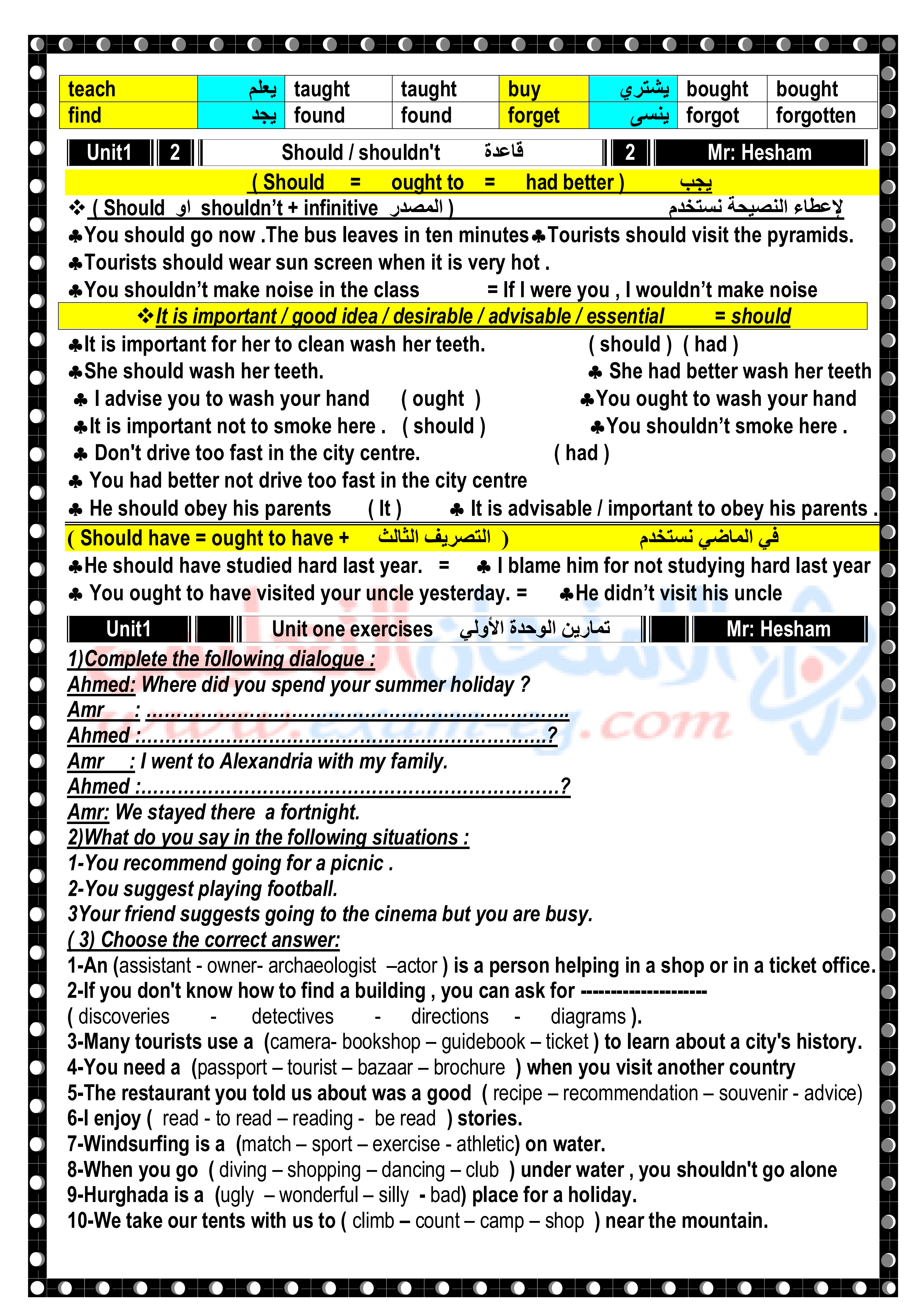
يستخدم المضارع المستمر في المستقبل عند عمل الترتيبات.

⏩I am travelling tomorrow . I⏩ I can't meet you tomorrow . I am visiting my uncle

⏩I'm so happy to hear that you and your family are visiting Hurghada in the spring.

Ask for recommendation	Giving recommendation (suggestion)
Recommend + الفعل + ing	Suggest + الفعل + ing
Do you recommend going to the bazaar? What is the best place to buy a souvenir ? Is there a good place to eat near the museum? Where do you suggest we start?	I suggest visiting the castle . Let's .... / We could ..../ What (How) about ....? Why don't we ....?

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
hear	يسمع	heard	heard	go	يذهب	went	gone
do	يفعل	did	done	have	يمتلك	had	had
find out	يكتشف	found out	found out	take	يأخذ	took	taken



teach	يعلم	taught	taught	buy	يشتري	bought	bought
find	يجد	found	found	forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten

Unit1 | 2 | Should / shouldn't قاعدة | 2 | Mr: Hesham

(Should = ought to = had better) يجب

❖ (Should او shouldn't + infinitive المصدر) لإعطاء النصيحة نستخدم

♣You should go now .The bus leaves in ten minutes♣Tourists should visit the pyramids.

♣Tourists should wear sun screen when it is very hot .

♣You shouldn't make noise in the class = If I were you , I wouldn't make noise

❖It is important / good idea / desirable / advisable / essential = should

♣It is important for her to clean wash her teeth. (should) (had)

♣She should wash her teeth. ♣ She had better wash her teeth

♣ I advise you to wash your hand (ought) ♣You ought to wash your hand

♣It is important not to smoke here . (should) ♣You shouldn't smoke here .

♣ Don't drive too fast in the city centre. (had)

♣ You had better not drive too fast in the city centre

♣ He should obey his parents (It) ♣ It is advisable / important to obey his parents .

(Should have = ought to have + التصريف الثالث) في الماضي نستخدم

♣He should have studied hard last year. = ♣ I blame him for not studying hard last year

♣ You ought to have visited your uncle yesterday. = ♣He didn't visit his uncle

Unit1 | Unit one exercises تمارين الوحدة الأولي | Mr: Hesham

1)Complete the following dialogue :

Ahmed: Where did you spend your summer holiday ?

Amr : ……………………………………………………………

Ahmed :……………………………………………………………?

Amr : I went to Alexandria with my family.

Ahmed :……………………………………………………………?

Amr: We stayed there a fortnight.

2)What do you say in the following situations :

1-You recommend going for a picnic .

2-You suggest playing football.

3Your friend suggests going to the cinema but you are busy.

(3) Choose the correct answer:

1-An (assistant - owner- archaeologist –actor) is a person helping in a shop or in a ticket office.

2-If you don't know how to find a building , you can ask for --------------------

(discoveries - detectives - directions - diagrams).

3-Many tourists use a (camera- bookshop – guidebook – ticket) to learn about a city's history.

4-You need a (passport – tourist – bazaar – brochure) when you visit another country

5-The restaurant you told us about was a good (recipe – recommendation – souvenir - advice)

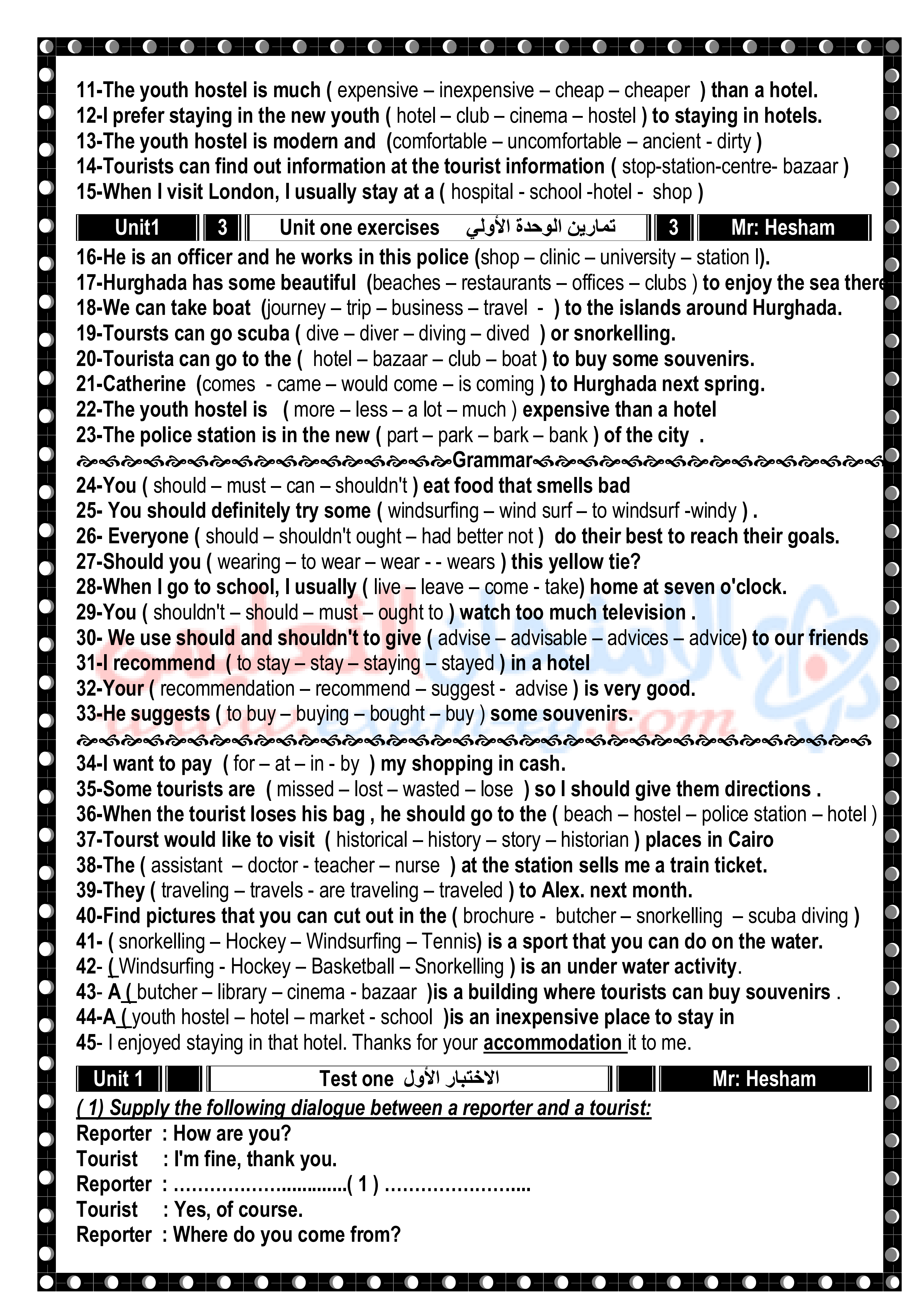
6-I enjoy (read - to read – reading - be read) stories.

7-Windsurfing is a (match – sport – exercise - athletic) on water.

8-When you go (diving – shopping – dancing – club) under water , you shouldn't go alone

9-Hurghada is a (ugly – wonderful – silly - bad) place for a holiday.

10-We take our tents with us to (climb – count – camp – shop) near the mountain.



11-The youth hostel is much (expensive – inexpensive – cheap – cheaper **) than a hotel.**
12-I prefer staying in the new youth (hotel – club – cinema – hostel **) to staying in hotels.**
13-The youth hostel is modern and (comfortable – uncomfortable – ancient - dirty)
14-Tourists can find out information at the tourist information (stop-station-centre- bazaar)
15-When I visit London, I usually stay at a (hospital - school -hotel - shop)

Unit1	3	Unit one exercises تمارين الوحدة الأولي	3	Mr: Hesham

16-He is an officer and he works in this police (shop – clinic – university – station l).
17-Hurghada has some beautiful (beaches – restaurants – offices – clubs) **to enjoy the sea there**
18-We can take boat (journey – trip – business – travel -) **to the islands around Hurghada.**
19-Toursts can go scuba (dive – diver – diving – dived **) or snorkelling.**
20-Tourista can go to the (hotel – bazaar – club – boat **) to buy some souvenirs.**
21-Catherine (comes - came – would come – is coming) **to Hurghada next spring.**
22-The youth hostel is (more – less – a lot – much) **expensive than a hotel**
23-The police station is in the new (part – park – bark – bank **) of the city .**

Grammar

24-You (should – must – can – shouldn't **) eat food that smells bad**
25- You should definitely try some (windsurfing – wind surf – to windsurf -windy **) .**
26- Everyone (should – shouldn't ought – had better not **) do their best to reach their goals.**
27-Should you (wearing – to wear – wear - - wears **) this yellow tie?**
28-When I go to school, I usually (live – leave – come - take) **home at seven o'clock.**
29-You (shouldn't – should – must – ought to **) watch too much television .**
30- We use should and shouldn't to give (advise – advisable – advices – advice) **to our friends**
31-I recommend (to stay – stay – staying – stayed **) in a hotel**
32-Your (recommendation – recommend – suggest - advise **) is very good.**
33-He suggests (to buy – buying – bought – buy **) some souvenirs.**

34-I want to pay (for – at – in - by **) my shopping in cash.**
35-Some tourists are (missed – lost – wasted – lose **) so I should give them directions .**
36-When the tourist loses his bag , he should go to the (beach – hostel – police station – hotel)
37-Tourst would like to visit (historical – history – story – historian **) places in Cairo**
38-The (assistant – doctor - teacher – nurse **) at the station sells me a train ticket.**
39-They (traveling – travels - are traveling – traveled **) to Alex. next month.**
40-Find pictures that you can cut out in the (brochure - butcher – snorkelling – scuba diving)
41- (snorkelling – Hockey – Windsurfing – Tennis) **is a sport that you can do on the water.**
42- (Windsurfing - Hockey – Basketball – Snorkelling **) is an under water activity.**
43- A (butcher – library – cinema - bazaar **)is a building where tourists can buy souvenirs .**
44-A (youth hostel – hotel – market - school **)is an inexpensive place to stay in**
45- I enjoyed staying in that hotel. Thanks for your **accommodation** it to me.

Unit 1		Test one الاختبار الأول		Mr: Hesham

(1) Supply the following dialogue between a reporter and a tourist:

Reporter : How are you?
Tourist : I'm fine, thank you.
Reporter : ………………………….(1) ……………………..
Tourist : Yes, of course.
Reporter : Where do you come from?

Tourist : ……………………… (2) ……..……………..
Reporter : Britain ! ……………. (3) ……..…………….?
Tourist : Yes , I visited Aswan last week .

2) What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend asks you to recommend him a good story to read.
2- Your brother suggesting watching the football match but you refuse.
3- You give your friend advice to keep fit.

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Tourists visit Egypt from all over the world to enjoy our ancient monuments and to enjoy our fine weather. Tourists can visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and see its treasures .
They can go to the citadel and Cairo Tower. They also go to Giza to see the pyramids and the sphinx. They go to Aswan to see the High Dam and they visit Luxor to enjoy its wonderful historic places such as the valley of the kings.
Egypt also enjoys the most fantastic resorts in Alexandria and in Sharm El-Shiekh so tourists visit them regularly .

a) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the main idea of the passage?
2- Why do tourists go to Luxor ?
3- What can tourists see inside the Egyptian Museum ?

b) Choose the correct answer

4- Tourists enjoy visiting (Luxor – Cairo – Giza – all of these cities?
5- Sharm and Alexandria are famous for their (monuments – resorts – citadel - valleys)

The Reader: Black Beauty

(4)a) Read and match:

A	B
1- Farmer Grey	a) The horse who tells the story.
2- Black Beauty	b) A short , fat horse.
3- Merrylegs	c) A horse who had a difficult past.
4- Ginger	d) A horse who forgot his mother's advice
	e)Black Beauty's first owner,

b) Answer the following questions

1- Describe Black Beauty ?
2- What did Black Beauty 's mother advise him to do ?
3-What was Birtwick Park like?
4-What did the hoses think of Birtwick Park?
5-How do we know that Black Beauty had good owners?

5) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- You (should – shouldn't – have – can) smoke near any petrol station.
2- I (will give – am giving g- gave – has given) a party next week .Everything is arranged.
3- Let's go (in – on – at – for) a walk.
4- Tourists like going to the (temples – bazaar – pyramids – sphinx) to buy souvenirs.
5-You can't travel abroad without having your (bag – book – passport – shirt)
6-If you visit Hurghada , you can stay in the (man – woman – girl – youth) hostel

(6) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets .

1-It is essential for him not to waste his time . (He)

....

2-When you go to Luxor , I think you should visit the museum. (recommend)

....

3- I blame her for not tidying her room yesterday (should)

....

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1- Tourism 2- Youth hostels

Mr Hesha Abou Bakr 01062612052

choose	يختار	number	رقم	How far	كم بعد	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
historical	تاريخي	during	أثناء	go down	تغرب	abroad	في الخارج
novel	رواية	useful	مفيد	realise	يدرك	excited	مسرور
detective	بوليسي	language	لغة	safe	امن	exciting	مثير
story	قصة	spider	عنكبوت	express	يعبر عن	adventure	مغامرة
popular	محبوب	dry	جاف	feelings	مشاعر	encourage	يشجع
solve	يحل	road	طريق	summary	ملخص	sell	يبيع
interest	اهتمام	seconds	ثواني	include	يتضمن	make friends	يتصادق
page	صفحة	kind	نوع	description	وصف	century	قرن
title	عنوان	blow	تهب	character	شخصية	a farm	مزرعة
facts	حقائق	leaves	ورق شجر	unkind	قاسي	look after	يعتني بـ
The world	العالم	tremble	يرتعش	amount	كمية	What kind	ما نوع
review	مقالة	weak	ضعيف	point	نقطة	living things	كائنات حية
suddenly	فجأة	last	يستمر	tired	مرهق	somewhere	مكان ما
copy	ينسخ	unless	إذا لم	might	ربما	opinion	رأي

definitions تعريفات

Tremble	Shake a little when you are afraid.	Weak	Not strong
Review	Giving opinion about a book or a film	Novel	A long story
Summary	To give main information about a book	Title	The name given to a book
Historical	Connected with history (the past)	Character	A person in a book or a film
Detective	Someone who helps the police to discover a criminal		
Adventure	Containing exciting or dangerous events		

Study the following (care // help) مشتقات من

care	يهتم	carer	مهتم	careful	حريص	carefully	بحرص
help	يساعد	help	مساعدة	helpful	متعاون	helper	نصير - مساعد

♣We should *care for / about* our family ♣ My mother is a good carer

♣Can you help me? ♣My friend is helpful. ♣ He always gives me help. ♣He is a good helper

♣I enjoy reading detective stories . قصص بوليسية

♣Are you interested in reading historical stories . قصص تاريخية

♣That book is about traveling , isn't it? تذكر السؤال المذيل

♣Detective stories are more popular than historical stories , aren't they ?

♣a title عنوان كتاب ♣ headline عنوان جريدة ♣address عنوان منزل او بريد اليكتروني

♣review مقالة نقدية في جريدة ♣ revision مراجعة ♣ make friends with يتصادق مع

Expressing feeling التعبير عن المشاعر

Ask for feelings	Express feelings
How do you feel when you are in a dark place?	I feel frightened (afraid) , sad
How do you feel about the story?	It made me excited.(quiet happy)
How do you feel when you win a prize?	I feel proud / happy / excited

Irregular verbs

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
choose	يختار	chose	chosen	shine	تشرق	shone	shone
blow	تهب	blew	blown	go down	تغرب	went down	gone down
leave	يغادر	left	left	wake up	يستيقظ	Woke up	woken up
read	يقرأ	read	read	Meet	يقابل	met	met

Unit2 | 6 | (Many كثير - Few قليل / Much كثير - little قليل | 6 | Mr: Hesham

A lot of / Many / Few + countable nouns اسماء تعد

♣ There are lots of historical stories in this library but there are few detective stories

♣Few students read magazines . ♣ I have got few books .

♣ Few people have walked on the moon. ♣ He bought many pens but only a few pencils.

A lot of / Much / little + uncountable nouns أسماء لاتعد

♣There is little water in the lake as it was very dry ♣ I drank little tea before I went out.

♣There is little time to catch the bus. ♣We have got much sugar but there is only a little oil.

♣ I have little time to read this year because I have more school work

♣ a little / a few مع كلمة (only) لاحظ استخدام كلمة

♣ She has received only a little news. ♣ I have seen only a few films.

درجة أولي		درجة ثانية	درجة ثالثة
Few	قليل للعدد	Fewer than	The fewest
Little	قليل للكمية	Less than	The least
A lot / many / much	كثير	More than	The most

أمثلة على الدرجة الثانية

♣ I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story

♣I have got fewer books than my friend. ♣My brother has got less money than me.

♣ People have less interest in historical stories than detective stories

❖There were fewer tourists than usual on the beach .

أمثلة على الدرجة الثالثة

♣ This book has the fewest number of pages and will take you the least amount of time .

♣ This book has the fewest number of pages and will take you the least amount of time .

♣She drank the least juice . ♣Water is the least expensive material.

❖My sister has more clothes than me . (I)

❖I have fewer clothes than my sister.

❖ She bought more meat than him . (He)

❖ He bought less meat than her.

❖May has the least rain of all months (less)

❖May has less rain than any month.

❖This car uses less petrol than the old car. (more)
❖The old car uses more petrol than this car

Writing an e- mail

To :John @yahoo.com
From: Mohammed @yahoo.com
Subject: an invitation
Dear John,
It gives me great pleasure to write this e-mail to you.
How are you and how is your family?
I'd like to invite you to visit our country " Egypt" in January .
You would enjoy our wonderful weather and you will enjoy seeing our monuments .
You will stay with me in my flat as I live alone.
I am looking forward to seeing you in January

With my best wishes

Mohammed

Unit 2	7	Unit two exercises تمارين الوحدة الثانية	7	Mr: Hesham

1) What do you say in the following situations ----?
1- You see a snake which is going to bite you
2- Your friend has just scored a goal for your team.
3- Your sister is late and she hasn't arrived home

(1) Choose the correct answer:
1-(What – When – Where – How) **kind of things do you enjoy reading.**
2- Detective stories are (many - much - more - few) **popular than historical stories.**
3-People are interested in (to read - read - reads – reading) **exciting novels.**
4- Let's (choose - chosen - choosing – to choose) **a book to read .**
5-I haven't got enough money to buy this camera , (have I –haven't I – do I – don't I) **?**
6- (Doctors - Teachers - Detectives - Engineers) **can solve crimes and help the police.**
7- Detective stories are (to – two – so – too) **long to read .**
8-The problem was so difficult that I couldn't (sell – solve – buy - help) **it.**
9- Writers choose suitable (addresses – e-mail – headlines – titles) **for their novels .**
10- I read a (review - revision - reviewer - interview) **about that book. It said it was very good**
11-This is a (history –historian – historical – storey) **story about the pharaohs الفراعنة .**
12-The (title – entitle – address – headline) **of that book is "New Hello"**
13- I want to see that film as the(view - review – vision) **in the newspaper says it is very exciting**
14-A (detective - cleaner - baker - thief) **helps the police in their work**

Grammar

15-I have bought (few – fewer – fewest – less) **goods than my friend.**
16-We don't want much salt in our food , just a (few - less - little - many)
17- We have (little - few - less - fewer) **work than yesterday .**
18-Do you know the animal with the (little - less - fewer - fewest) **teeth ?**
19-There are (little - less - fewer - fewest) **than 20 people on the bus today**
20-What is the (least - less - fewer - fewest) **time you have spent waiting for the bus? .**

21-I want to (make - work - take - get) **friends with the new students in my class .**
22-Don't (sleep - tremble- afraid - frightened).**None will hurt you .**

23-I like being among the(town - city - trees - capital **) in the countryside to enjoy the fresh air**
24-Trees are (live - lives - life - living **) things so they need water and oxygen .**
25- The wind is (blow - blowing - blew - blown **) so the leaves on the trees are trembling.**
26-Ahmed is so (week - weak – strong – stronger **) that he can't lift the box**
27- If you are (well - good –tired – disease **) , you should have some rest**
28-He has left his book(where – any where – somewhat – somewhere **) so he is looking for it.**
29-How (many – far– much – deep **) is it to the nearest road?**
30- Where might he (find- found– finds– finding **) help .**
31- The (desert– dessert – countryside – town **) has no water but it has wildlife .**
32- If you need (help – helping – helpful – a helper **) , ask your teacher .**
33- (Week – Walk – Weak – Weekly **) means not strong**
34-(Tremble – Trimble - Treble – Triple **) means shake a little when you are afraid or worried .**
35-Who can play the main (chart – carter - character - cartoon) **in this film?.**
36-My little daughter is fond of مغرم بـ (adventure – adventurous -badly – worse **)stories .**
37-can you give me a (sum - summary - summer - summarise) **Black beauty ?**
38-He swam (across - of - on - up **) the sea from France to England .**
39- Please , be (care - carefully – careful - careless **) with the kids.**
40-You should drive very (care - carefully – careful - careless **) inside the city. Yet.**

Unit 2	8	Test two الاختبار الثاني	8	Mr: Hesham

Teacher : ……………………………………………………………?
Student : I come here twice a week?
Teacher : What kind of books are you interested in?
Student : …………………………………………………………..
Teacher :……………………………………………………………?
Student : Because I like to be a scientist when I grow up.

2) What do you say in the following situations ----?

1- You are going to do a difficult exam
2- You make a lot of mistakes
3- You ask your friend about his feelings when he saw the lion.

3) Read the following passage the answer the questions :

Reading is a useful hobby which benefits everyone who reads .The clever students are those who try to read more in their spare time instead of wasting their time watching TV or using the internet uselessly. Reading gives the reader an idea about his world and provides him with useful culture Reading makes you travel to different places while you are at your own home and it also helps you widen your mind and supplies you with a lot of knowledge,

1- *Suggest a suitable title for the passage?*
2- *Who are the clever students ?*
3- *How can students waste your time?*

b) Choose the correct answer :

4- *Spare time means (good – bad – busy – free) time.*
5- *Reading provides the readers with culture and (money – food – knowledge – home)*

(4) The Reader: Black Beauty *a) Read and match:*

A	B
1-Black Beauty 2-Black Beauty's mother	a) She said,: Never bite or kick even if you are playing. b)This horse had one white foot.

3-Squire Gordon 4-Squire Gordon's wife	c) this horse had a short , fat legs. d) She named the horse " Black Beauty" e) Farmer Grey sold Black Beauty to this person

1-Who helped Black Beauty to learn to pull a carriage?
2- Why did Ginger sometimes bite or kick people ?
3-Why did Squire Gordon's children stop visiting Merrylegs?
4-Do you think that Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children? Why ? Why not?
5-Why was Squire Gordon angry with a man who worked for him?

5) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-(Few – Little Less – Least) students in our school have visited England.
2- Sherlock Holmes was a clever (police – thief – detective – soldier) about our visit.
3-I read a good (revision – vision – review – view) about your story in the newspaper.
4- We will have (few – little – fewer - less) oil in the future than today.
5- My mother is a (care – careful – carer – carefully) as she always helps old people.
6- Salt is the (little – few – fewer – least) expensive material

(6) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets

1- March has more days than February (fewer)   2- Aswan is hotter than Cairo (as)
3- Amal has got more sugar than Dalia .   (Dalia has)

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1- (Reading)   2- Public libraries

Unit 3	9	(Festivals and special days)	9	Mr: Hesham

celebrate	يحتفل	subject	فاعل	midday	منصف النهار	competition	منافسة
special	خاص	passive	سلبي	midnight	منتصف الليل	salted fish	سردين
hold	يعقد	a toy	لعبة	events	أحداث	good for	صالح لـ
nearly	تقريباً	fantastic	رائع	first of all	في البداية	onions	بصل
flowers	زهور	freezer	فريزر	afterwards	بعد ذلك	last	يستمر
appear	يظهر	pizza	بيتزا	smell	يشم	period	فترة
across	عبر	papyrus	ورق بردي	breeze	نسيم	Eid al-fitr	عيدالفطر
picnic	نزهة	parade	عرض	seasons	فصول	feast	عيد
festival	مهرجان	costume	زي	fresh	طازج	join	يلتحق
a pan	حلة	decorate	يزين	tradition	تقاليد	natural	طبيعي
for free	مجاناً	lantern	فانوس	traditional	تقليدي	serve	يخدم
main	أساسي	Chinese	صيني	boiled	مسلوق - مغلي	crafts	مشغولات يدوية
park	منتزه	envelope	مظروف	bright	زاهي - مشرق	conclude	يستنتج
represent	يمثل	contain	يحتوي	preserve	يحفظ	summarise	يلخص
end	ينتهي	message	رسالة	date back	يرجع تاريخه الي	summary	ملخص
Bosnia	البوسنة	fireworks	ألعاب نارية	feseekh	فسيخ	conclusion	خاتمة

definitions تعريفات

celebrate	Enjoy activities or important day	represent	Be a sign of something
festival	An important day with many activities	costume	Clothes worn by actors
free	Without having to pay any money	decorate	To make something nice
special	Better or more important than unusual	lantern	A type of lamp you carry
preserve	To keep something from being damaged	breeze	A light gentle wind
parade	An event in which people wear colourful costumes and move down the street		

Language Notes

♣All over the world في كل أنحاء العالم /♣/ This hospital gives us medicine for free مجاناً
♣Cross يعبر We can cross the canal easily . /♣/ across عبر the country
♣Celebrate يحتفل بـ // enjoy يستمتع بـ // express يعبر عن (أفعال لا تأخذ حرف جر)
♣Why do so many countries celebrate spring ? We enjoy our new life
♣Hold (يحمل – يمسك- يعقد – يقيم) The wedding الزفاف will be held in next August
(لاحظ استخدام حرف الجر at مع هذه الكلمات)
♣ (dawn الفجر - noon الظهر - midday منتصف النهار - sunset المغرب -night – midnight

Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
hold	يمسك - يعقد	held	held	send	يرسل	sent	sent
go	يذهب	went	gone	know	يعرف	knew	known
have	يمتلك	had	had	eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
win	يفوز	won	won	bring	يحضر	brought	brought
give	يعطي	gave	given	leave	يترك- يغادر	left	left

Using sequencing words استخدام كلمات التتابع	
First of all	First of all , we can clean our houses.
Next	Next , we decorate our home.
Afterwards	Afterwards , we will buy new furniture أثاث
After that	After that , we will furnish يفرش our houses
At midday	At midday , we will cook our lunch.
Finally	Finally , we will celebrate my birthday at home.

⏩Cotton is grown in Egypt في المبني للمجهول الفاعل يقع عليه الفعل.

مثال في المبني للمجهول	استخدام (Verb to(Be في جميع الأزمنة	
Doors are made of wood.	am - is - are	مضارع بسيط
Meat was cooked well by my mother .	was – were	ماضي بسيط
He will be given a prize by the headmaster.	will be	مستقبل بسيط
The car is being repaired at this moment.	am – is – are + being	مضارع مستمر
She was being hit by his brother.	was – were+ being	ماضي مستمر
Letters have been written on the computer.	have – has + been	مضارع تام
The flat had been painted by 7.00. .	had + been	ماضي تام

أمثلة على زمن المضارع البسيط فى المبني للمجهول

⏩Spring is celebrated in different ways all over the world .
⏩Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big pan
⏩What are doors made of ? ⏩Doors are made of wood
⏩Where is the party held today ? ⏩The party is held in the Sheraton Hotel .

==

أمثلة على زمن الماضى البسيط فى المبني للمجهول

⏩Sham el-Nessim was first held to celebrate the start of spring nearly 4,000 year ago.
⏩Who was the first pizza invented by? ⏩ Pizza was invented by an Italian

طريقة التحويل من المبني للمعلوم إلي المبني للمجهول

1- المفعول يصبح فاعل والفاعل يصبح مفعول
نضع (verb to be) في نفس زمن او حالة الفعل الأساسي

- نضع الفعل الأساسي في التصريف الثالث

Active voiceمبني للمعلوم		Passive voiceمبني للمجهول
♣The pilot flies the plane.	(is)	♣The plane is flown by the pilot.
⏩Ahmed played football.	(was)	♣ Football was played by Ahmed.
⏩ I didn't send the e-mail	(sent)	⏩ The e-mail wasn't sent.
⏩Why do you study English	(is)	⏩Why is English studied by you ?
♣ He gave me a present	(was)	♣ A present was given to me by him .
♣We are going to give a party.	(is)	♣ A party is going to be given by us.
♣I have seen a play.مسرحية	(has)	♣A play has been seen by me.
♣They are going to build a house .	(built)	♣A house is going to be built by them
♣Nobody beat me at chess .	(I)	♣ I wasn't beaten at chess ..

Unit3		Unit three exercises		Mr: Hesham

finish the following dialogue between Ihab and Hassan :

Ihab : ………………………………………………………… ?
Hassan : I went to our farm .
Ihab : …………………………. ………………………..?
Nassau : I went with my friends
Ihab : What did you do there ?
Hassan : ……………………………………………………………….

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

Choose the correct answer:

1- My family is going to (celebrate – end – give – finish) **my birthday next week.-**
2- The world cup is a great (club – Eid – feast – festival) **held every four years.**
3-Sham el-Nessim is a(private – special – spices – species - **) day for all of us.**

Unit 3	11	Unit three exercises	11	Mr: Hesham

4- The teacher asks the children what " %" (present - presentation - represents - call **)**
5-We don't have to pay to go to the museum. It is (fare- expensive - cheap - free **) .**
6- When do people (celebrity - celebration – celebrate - separate **) new year in Egypt ?**
7- Tourists come to Egypt from all over the (Egypt - world - village - country)
8- The conference is (hold – holding – held - holds) **in Cairo .**
9-Football (is - was - are - were **) played all over the world today .**
10- Why (don't - doesn't - isn't - aren't **) we go shopping ?**
11-(Are - Were - Was - Were) **cars made in Japan now ?**
12-Let's (travelling - travel - travelled - to travel) **to Alex .**
13-What about (watch - watching - watched - watches) **TV ?**
14-He went (to - for - on - at) **a walk in the park .**
15-He is (punish - punishing - punishes - punished) **because of being late.**
16-In Japan . people celebrate when small (flowers - floors - flour - four) **appear on trees.**
17- People go outside and have (trips - voyage - picnics - journeys) **under the trees .**
18- Zenica is a town in (Egypt - Italy - Turkey – Bosnia **) .**
19-People have a (feast - rest - list - festival) **of eggs in spring .**
20-We shall go to Alex for a (holiday - walk - journey - trip) **.**
21- Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big (ban – pan – bat – but **) for breakfast .**
22- Canberra is a (village - club - city - country) **in Australia .**

23-There is a month-(long – short – wide - narrow**) flower festival to celebrate spring .**
24-What about visiting the (bark- park - cinema - theatre**) to enjoy the beautiful flowers?**
25-Shall we (listen - listen to - to listen – to listen to**) music?**
26-The flowers and eggs (represent – presents – are represented - represents**) the new life.**
27-The children wore historical (customs - coastal- costumes - costs**) for the school play .**
28-At (midnight - midday – day – week) **, there were fireworks to welcome the new year.**
29-Many people like to freeze food to (damage - harm - preserve – present) **it.**
30-We walked up in a (parade - bride - period- boat**) to celebrate the start of spring .**
31-In Ramadan , children like hanging paper (light - lantern - lamps - litter**) on the balconies .**
32- I can't sleep before (midnight - knight - week - day**) every day .**
33-There was no electricity so the farmer used (lamb - lanterns - turns - pans**) to read .**
34- On the 6th of October , I like to watch the military (work - job - parade - party**) on TV.**
35- Feseekh is (preserved – preserving – represented – represents) **with salt.**
36-First of (all - whole - every - wall) **, a large bird and special food are bought and cooked .**
37-At Chinese New Year , people clean and (decorate- decay - damage - build**) their houses.**
38-Sham el-Nessim means smelling the (gas – smog – fog – breeze) **.**
39-The Egyptians celebrate Sham el-Nessim on (Friday – Saturday – Sunday – Monday) **.**
40- (Tradition – Traditional – Traditionally – Traditions **), boiled eggs are eaten for breakfast.**
41-(Feseekh - eggs – onions - cheese**) is dried fish with salt**

Unit 3		Test three		Mr: Hesham

1) Complete the following dialogue between Jane and Nada:
Jane : Do you have any spring festivals in Egypt?
Nada : ……………………………………………………….
Jane : What do you do on Sham el-Nessim day?
Nada :---
Jane:--
?Nada : Feseekh is preserved fish with salt.

Unit3	12	Test on unit three	12	Mr: Hesham

2- What do you say when ….
1- You give someone instructions to make tea the English way
2- You apologize for coming late .
3- You are asked why you look happy

3- Read the following passage and answer the questions :
People have different festivals all over the world. Some festivals last for a day or even a week. Some celebrate the start of spring or another season while others celebrate good harvest or religious occasions .
In Egypt , the biggest and greatest festival is Ramadan which is a religious festival and it lasts for a whole month. In Ramadan Muslims fast from dawn to sunset.
Rich people serve food for the poor people . Children hang paper lanterns in the streets in front of their houses. Mosques are full of people specially at night prayer and dawn prayer. To fulfill fasting well , Muslims should pay zakat al-Fitr to those who deserve it

a) Answer the following questions :
1- How can Muslims fulfill their fasting well ?
2- Why do people have festivals?
3- Why do you think the poor are happy in Ramadan?

b) Choose the correct answer;

4- Ramadan is a (harvest – food – religious – sports) festival

5- In Ramadan , children put (pepper – glass – metal – paper) lanterns in front of their houses

(4)The reader

a) Read and match:

A	B
1-John Manly	a) was the first owner
2-Farmer Grey	b) the place where Gordon lived
3- Berwick Park	c) was Gordon's helper.
4-Merrylegs and Ginger	d) are two horse who are Black Beauty's friends.
	e) Farmer Grey sold Black Beauty to this person

1 – What did the children bring Merrylegs?

2 – Why didn't the children visit the horses any more?

3 – What name did the wife suggest for the horse and why?

4 – What did Merrylegs say about Ginger?

5 – What did Ginger say about people she worked with in the past?

5) choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1-When is Sham el-Nessim (celebrate – celebrated – celebrates – celebrating) in Egypt .

2-It is not too hot on the beach because there is a nice (breeze – cloud – storm – wave)

3-I am going to (draw – decorate – pollute – directorate) my flat before Eid al-Fitr .

4- At some festivals kids join the parade and wear colourful (shorts – socks – costumes –cloth)

5-Who were fireworks (inventing – invents – invent – invented) by?

6-The parade (is – was – are – were) watched by thousands of people every uear

6) - Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- People preserve food in the fridge (Food)

2- My parents gave me new clothes for Eid al-Fitr . (was)

3-I did my homework then I watched the film . (Afterwards)

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1- (Sham el-Nessim) *2- Ab party you have attended recently*

understand	يفهم	solve	يحل	similar to	متشابه لـ	an essay	مقال
modern	حديث	problem	مشكلة	same as	نفس	neat	دقيق - صرف
technology	تكنولوجيا	data	معلومات	dinosaur	ديناصور	type	يكتب
Science	علوم	graph	رسم بياني	certain	مؤكد	nearest	الأقرب
essential	جوهري	expert	خبير	weather	الطقس	bookshop	مكتبة
such as	مثل	through	خلال	bicycle	دراجة	print	يطبع
engineer	مهندس	results	نتائج	bored	متضايق	printer	طابعة
scientist	عالم	around	حول	fit	سليم	ticket	تذكرة
latest	أحدث	hardworking	نشيط	polluted	ملوث	equipment	معدات
subject	مادة	scientific	علمي	cause	يسبب	online	متصل بالنت
engineering	هندسة	able to	قادر علي	interview	مقابلة	coin	عملة معدنية
develop	ينمي	ability	قدرة	invention	اختراع	experiment	تجربة
focus on	يركز علي	text	نص	objects	اشياء	chance	فرصة
ability	قدرة	skill	مهارة	guess	يخمن	gold	الذهب

encourage	يشجع	sure	متأكد	likely	محتمل	medal	ميدالية
project	مشروع	traffic	المرور	perhaps	ربما	powerful	قوي
geography	جغرافيا	an electrician	كهربائي	academic	أكاديمي	rewarding	مجزي

definitions تعريفات

focus	To give all your attention to something	expert	Having special skills
encourage	To make someone like and do something	data	Information or facts
wi-fi	Allows mobiles to connect to internet	essential	Very important
smart phone	a mobile working like a computer	e-book	a book you can read online
laptop	A small computer you can carry with you		

Study the following

♣Online متصل بالإنترنت // offline غير متصل بالإنترنت // smart أنيق - ذكي - smart village قرية ذكية

♣Science , technology , engineering and maths اختصار لـ (STEM)

♣Modern technology is essential أساسي - هام because people use it every day .

♣We all need to understand how to use the latest أحدث technology .

♣STEM school students must be hardworking. نشيط

لاحظ استخدام حروف الجر مع هذه الكلمات

♣Teachers encourage students to do projects. { encourage + مفعول + to المصدر }

♣All the lessons are in English so that لكي they can understand and use scientific texts.

♣STEM schools focus on developing students' ability . (لاحظ استخدام ' بعد s الجمع)

♣A lesson might be about how fast a ball falls through the air

♣Finish + (verb + ing)

♣When they finish studying , STEM school students will be able to work in exciting jobs

♣Similar to / The same as

♣My shirt is similar to yours

♣My book is the same as your book

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
read	يقرأ	read	read	make	يصنع	made	made
understand	يفهم	understood	understood	build	يبني	built	built
stand	يقف	stood	stood	say	يقول	said	said
do	يفعل	did	done	drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
fall	تقع	fell	fallen	buy	يشتري	bought	bought

Unit 4	14	Expressing certainty and uncertainty	14	Mr: Hesham

Must / can't / might هذه الكلمات تعبر عن التنبوء والتخمين في المضارع

Must = I'm sure it's true / I am certain it is true تعبر (must) عن التخمين المثبت القوى

♣The sky is dark and it is cold. It must rain

♣You must be Selma's sister . You look very similar .

♣In this photo , everyone is wearing warm clothes. It must be very cold there.

♣You have been working very hard today , Mum .You must be tired.

Can't = I'm sure it isn't true تعبر (can't) عن التخمين المنفى القوى

♣That can't be a real dinosaur .There aren't any dinosaurs on earth!

♣It can't be easy if you don't know how to use a computer or send an e-mail.

♣That can't be Ali in the street He has gone away on holiday for two weeks.

♣This can’t be Hassan’s bicycle .He doesn’t have one.

Might I'm not sure / It is possible/ I don't know (might) أضعف كلمات التخمين

♣A lesson might be about how fast a ball falls through the air.
♣The phone is ringing .It might be aunt Mona , but I am not sure.
♣If there is a lot of traffic , I might be late .
♣I an not sure what the weather will be like tomorrow .It might be hot or windy

Rewrite

♣I am sure she won’t bass the exam. (can't)	♣She can't pass the exam.
♣Perhaps he will come early . (might)	♣ He might come early.
♣I'm sure he is polite . (must)	♣He must be polite.

(الماضى فى التخمين نضيف have لكلمات التخمين)

(must have / can't have / might have /

♣He must have been ill because he was absent./
♣ It can't have rained. The streets are dry.
♣The streets are wet; it must have rained a lot

Unit 4 || Unit four exercises تمارين الوحدة الرابعة || Mr: Hesham

Choose the correct answer:

1-(Know – Knowing – Knows – Known) how to use medical research is essential.
2- Modern technology is (essential - unimportant – sill - bad) as we use it every day.
3- It won’t be (difficult – hard – easy - useless) if you don’t know how to use a computer.
4- People need to understand how to use the (late - later – lately – latest technology).
5-People such (as – like – unlike - ass) teachers , engineers and scientists use technology .
6-Science , technology , engineering and maths are (system – since – sins -STEM) subjects.
7-STEM schools focus (in - at - on – about) developing students’ ability.
8-Lessons in STEM schools are (different – same – like - similar) to those in usual schools.
9-Teachers encourage students (to do – do – doing – to doing) projects .
10- Students work together to (dissolve – resolve – solve – salute) problems
11-A lesson might be using (carts – notebooks – books – data) to make a graph.
12-Dr Farouk is an (engineer – electrician – expert – experience) in remote sensing .
13-He was sad because he got bad (results - tests - exams- examination) of his experiment.
14- More schools will be (made - found - gave - put) around the country in the future

15-In STEM schools all the lessons are (with - by - at - in) English .
16-Students can understand (science – scientific – since - silly) texts from around the world.
17- These factories need (skillful – skilled – skills – skims) jobs .
18- STEM school students will be (able – ability – enable - unable) to work in exciting jobs.
19- My mother (played - said - encouraged – courage) me to work hard.

Grammar

20-She (can't - may - must - might) be ill because she is working really hard .
21-His father (won't - must - didn't - doesn't) win a prize .he has made a great achievement .
22-They (might - must - will not - can’t) be late . I’m not sure
23-He i (must – may – might – can’t) be Ali in the street. He’s gone away on holiday for 2 weeks

24-It (must – may – might – can't) be very cold there. Everyone is wearing warm clothes
25- I'm not sure what the weather will be like tomorrow .It (must – may – might – can't) be hot.

26- What problems can (polluted – pollution – pollutants - polluting) water cause.
27-Listen to an (interviewing – interview – view – viewing) with a STEM school student.
28-It is a good (note - idea - message - letter) to go for a walk.
29-The film is very (interest - interested - interesting - be interested).
30-The (idea - reason - thought - note) for my absence was feeling unwell.
31- Is the plane a good (invitation – invent – discovery – invention) in our modern world?
33-Every citizen should take part in(developing – develop – developed - getting) their country.
34- What are these objects (make – made – making – to make) of ?
35-The metro helps the (communication - trade - transport - industry) in Cairo.
36- A (car – table – laptop – notebook) is a small computer that you can carry with you.
37- I car read an e-book (in a shop - in a cinema - online - in bed) .
38- Wi-fi allows mobiles (connect – to connect – connecting – connects) to the internet
39-An (expert – experience – export – experiment) is someone who has special skills.
40-To (read – attract – concentrate -write) is to give all your attention to something.
41-Information or facts can be called (dates – data – dare – date)
42-To (fear – encourage – brave -discourage)is to make someone really like and do something .
43-(Lazy – Centre - Careless - Essential)means very unimportant
44-You can read an (electron – electronic – electric –electricity) book on line.
45- Have you used a (read – write – printer – print) before ?
46-A (scold – smart – sport – small) phone is a mobile which can work like a computer

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the wont(s) in give the saint meaning:

1- I am sure he is very ill. (must)
2-I am uncertain if he can pass the exam. (might)
3-He chose the red car . (choice)
4- It won't rain as the sky is cloudy. (can't)

1- Finish the following dialogue between friends

Adel :..........................(1)..........................?
Maher : For two weeks.
Adel : ....(2)..........................?
Maker : No, this is my second visit.
adel :.........(3)........the High Darn?
Maher : Not yet, I'll visit it the next week.

2) What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend is absent. Deduce the reason.
2- the sky is cloudy and its very cold.
3- You are not sure if you can pass the hard exam

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions

Hesham is an active young man. He was born in a small village near Banha in 1980. He has been a farmer since he left school. He has learned a lot about farming from his friends and family but he's never been to university. He enjoys keeping domestic animals, such as

buffaloes, goats, and sheep. He also keeps chicken for meat and eggs. He has always worked in the same way and hasn't changed the way he farms very much. He's never used a tractor to plough his land. He's only used animals.

a)- Answer the following questions:

1- What does Hesham enjoy doing?

2- What is the opposite of the underlined word?

3- What is the tractor used for?

b) Choose the correct answer:

4- The buffalo is one of the (wild – dangerous – useless – domestic) animals.

5- Hesham keeps (cows – goats – hens – sheep) for meat and eggs..

The Reader

4) a) Match column A with Column B

(A)	(B)
1- John Manly	a) saved Squire Gordon from the broken bridge
2- Black Beauty	b) hit the horses hard
3- Ginger	c) began to respect Squire Gordon
4- Merrylegs	d) was Squire Gordon's helper
	e) wanted to teach the boys a lesson about horses.

b) Answer the following questions :

1-What made Black Beauty's journey with Squire and john difficult?

2-What happened at the bridge?

3- who started the fire at the stable?

4-Why do you think that John was able to take the horses from the burning stable?

5- Why do you think saving horses when there is a fire is very difficult?

5- Choose the correct answer :

1- The sky is clear today. It (must – may – can – can't) rain.

2- Ali studies his lessons very well. He (must – may – might – can't) pass his exams.

3- He (can – must – might – can't) have fallen of his bike .I am not sure

4- It is (essential – enormous – enjoyable– easy) to take your passport when you go abroad

5- My brother is collecting (date – date – dates – drama) for his research بحث

6- My new (car – taxi – laptop – motorbike) has a big screen and I can type on it easily.

6- Rewrite the following sentences:

1- He looks happy he must have passed his exams. (can't)

2- We are sure that Maha come on time (must)

3- I have no idea if my father will buy me a new mobile . (might)

7- Write a pargraph about of seven sentences about one of the following

1- The internet

2- Smart phones

Unit 5	17	(Achievements)	17	Mr: Hesham

developed	متطور	improve	يحسن	fire	حريق - نار	race	سباق
achievement	إنجاز	level	مستوي	firefighter	رجال المطافيء	parent	اب - ام
partner	شريك	quite	تماماً	put out	يطفيء	possible	ممكن
newspaper	جريدة	soon	حالاً	chess	شطرنج	newest	اجدد
article	مقال	software	برامج	fall over	يسقط	drop	قطرة
meaning	معني	business	عمل	title	عنوان	polite	مؤدب

genius	عبقري	intelligent	ذكي	the best	الأفضل	active	نشيط
however	مع ذلك	several	عديد	competition	مسابقة	on time	في الميعاد
sums	مبلغ – مسألة	awards	جوائز	result	نتيجة	smoke	يدخن
channel	قناة	graduates	خريجين	count	يعد	an ox	ثور
amazing	مذهل	degree	درجة	memorise	يحفظ	oxen	ثيران
skill	مهارة	ability	قدرة	revise	يراجع	a sheep	خروف
invite	يدعو	until	حتي	furthermore	علاوة علي ذلك	sheep	غنم
invitation	دعوة	specific	محدد	In addition	بالإضافة	person	شخص
show	عرض	situation	موقف	medal	ميدالية - وسام	people	الناس
university	جامعة	concert	حفل	trophy	جائزة – كأس)	work out	يحل

Definitions تعريفات

genius	A person with very highly developed brain
intelligent	Very quick to learn and understand things
skill	ability
sum	Maths problem to work out
software	The different systems used by a computer
Computer programming	Writing the systems that make a computer work
award	A prize given for an achievement
degree	A qualification given to someone who finished the course.
medal	A round piece of metal given as a prize to someone who won
trophy	A prize for winning a competition (a silver cup)

Unit 5		Study the following		Mr: Hesham

لاحظ استخدام (المصدر + to) مع هذه الكلمات

decide to / would like to . / invite to / is - was able to

I have decided to work hard this year . / I would like to drink tea.
Shimaa invites my sister to her wedding . / I was able to ride the bike alone

quiet هادي / quite تماما - الي حد ما

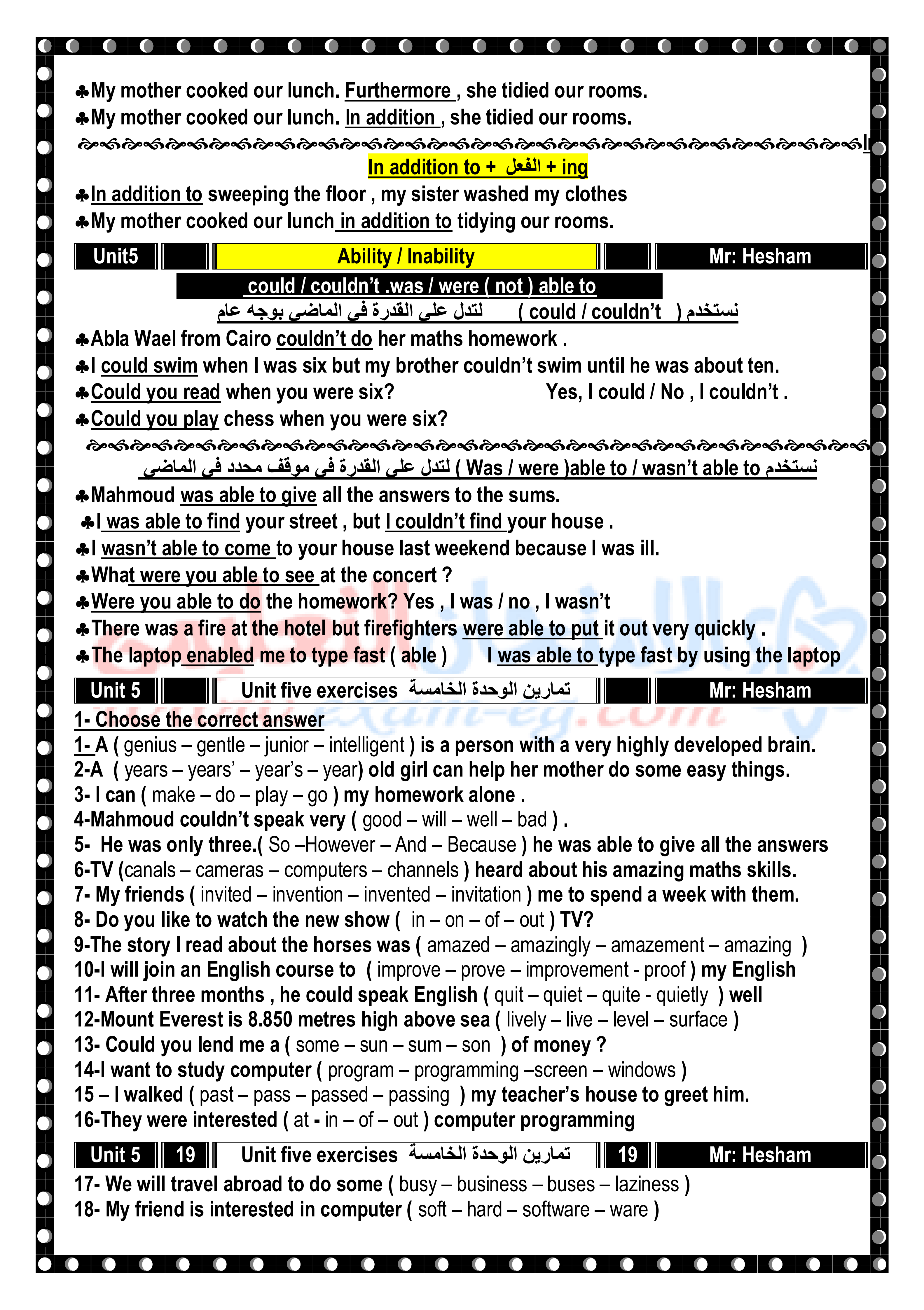
The weather is quite hot. : نستخدم (quite) كظرف ويأتي بعده صفة كما في المثال الآتي
The class becomes quiet when the teacher enters it نستخدم (quiet) كصفة
A six year – old girl / a ten – year old bridge لاحظ عدم استخدام (s) في كلمة year
However = but . He was only three .However he was able to answer all the sums.
Invite (someone) to My friend invited me to attend his sisyer's wedding.
So = very Mahmoud was so intelligent
Award جائزة – يمنح / reward مكافأة - يكافيء / a medal ميدالية / a trophy إكليل - كأس / a prize جائزة

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten	read	يقرأ	read	read
come	يأتي	came	come	write	يكتب	wrote	written
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken	get	يحصل علي	got	got

Unit5	18	Study the following	18	Mr: Hesham

Furthermore ,علاوة علي ذلك / In addition بالإضافة .

♣Ahmed revises his lessons well. Furthermore , he does all his homework on time
♣Amr could play tennis when he was eight. In addition , he could use the internet
♣My mother cooked our lunch and she tidied our rooms. (furthermore)



♣My mother cooked our lunch. Furthermore , she tidied our rooms.
♣My mother cooked our lunch. In addition , she tidied our rooms.

In addition to + الفعل + ing

♣In addition to sweeping the floor , my sister washed my clothes
♣My mother cooked our lunch in addition to tidying our rooms.

Unit5		Ability / Inability		Mr: Hesham

could / couldn't .was / were (not) able to

نستخدم (could / couldn't) لتدل على القدرة فى الماضى بوجه عام

♣Abla Wael from Cairo couldn't do her maths homework .
♣I could swim when I was six but my brother couldn't swim until he was about ten.
♣Could you read when you were six? Yes, I could / No , I couldn't .
♣Could you play chess when you were six?

نستخدم (Was / were)able to / wasn't able to لتدل على القدرة فى موقف محدد فى الماضى

♣Mahmoud was able to give all the answers to the sums.
♣I was able to find your street , but I couldn't find your house .
♣I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because I was ill.
♣What were you able to see at the concert ?
♣Were you able to do the homework? Yes , I was / no , I wasn't
♣There was a fire at the hotel but firefighters were able to put it out very quickly .
♣The laptop enabled me to type fast (able) I was able to type fast by using the laptop

Unit 5		Unit five exercises تمارين الوحدة الخامسة		Mr: Hesham

1- Choose the correct answer

1- A (genius – gentle – junior – intelligent) is a person with a very highly developed brain.
2-A (years – years' – year's – year) old girl can help her mother do some easy things.
3- I can (make – do – play – go) my homework alone .
4-Mahmoud couldn't speak very (good – will – well – bad) .
5- He was only three.(So –However – And – Because) he was able to give all the answers
6-TV (canals – cameras – computers – channels) heard about his amazing maths skills.
7- My friends (invited – invention – invented – invitation) me to spend a week with them.
8- Do you like to watch the new show (in – on – of – out) TV?
9-The story I read about the horses was (amazed – amazingly – amazement – amazing)
10-I will join an English course to (improve – prove – improvement - proof) my English
11- After three months , he could speak English (quit – quiet – quite - quietly) well
12-Mount Everest is 8.850 metres high above sea (lively – live – level – surface)
13- Could you lend me a (some – sun – sum – son) of money ?
14-I want to study computer (program – programming –screen – windows)
15 – I walked (past – pass – passed – passing) my teacher's house to greet him.
16-They were interested (at - in – of – out) computer programming

17- We will travel abroad to do some (busy – business – buses – laziness)
18- My friend is interested in computer (soft – hard – software – ware)

19-University (graduated – graduating – graduate - graduates) are looking for vacant jobs.
20-I hope you will get your university (degree – grade – mark - class) soon.
21- A genius can do something (better – best – good - worse) than most people.
22- My mobile needs new (soft clothes – soft silk – software – soft scarf)
23- In maths lesson , we usually (make – do – take – play) difficult sums.
24- Computer programming means to (tell – repair – mend– clean) computers what to do .
25-Were you (capable – able – enable – could) to solve this maths problem?
26-I studied my lessons . (farther – Furthermore – In addition to – Beside) I helped my sister.
27-Firefighters were able to put (off – in – down – out) the fire very quickly.

Grammar

28- When I was young , I (can – am able to – could – can't) swim very well.
29-We (able to – were able to – was able to – can) swim in the sea last week.
30- (Can – Could – Are – Were) you able to finish your homework early last night?
31- When you were ten , Could you (stand – to stand – standing – stands) on one leg?
32- My cousin is very good at speaking English .(So – But –As- Furthermore) he speaks French.
33- (In addition – Addition – In addition to – Furthermore) being clever , he helps his father

34- Great people makes great (achievements – achieving – achieve - shaving) in their lives.
35-How old was the girl when she (win – wins – winning – won) the competition?
35- I met a young boy with an (amazing – amazed – amaze – amazement) brain.
36- The scientist won an (trophy – award – prize – gift) for discovering new medicine.
37- I was very happy when my daughter got a (degree – paper – mark – grade) in medicine.
38- Our team got a gold (plan – idea – trophy – note) for winning the competition.
39- An athlete gets a (award – reward – money - medal) for winning a race.
40-It is possible to (give – achieve – take – make) good things for yourself.

2- rewrite the following sentences

1- Mothers look after their young children carefully and do the house work . (furthermore)
2- Ahmed Zewail achieved greatly in chemistry. (achievements)
3- A good student can complete his university course. (able to)
4- Our team could win the cup . (was)
5- He can work out this maths sums quickly. He can play well (In addition to)

Unit 5		Test on unit five		Mr: Hesham

1) Complete the following dialogue :

Aya : Which job would you like to do when you grow up?
Alaa :……………………………………………………………?
Aya :A doctor ? ………………………………………………..?
Alaa : Because I want to help people who are ill.
Aya :Are you going to work in the city or the countryside ?
Alaa :……………………………………………………………….

2) What would you say in the following situations :

1- You advise your friend not to smoke.
2- You ask your brother to open the door.
3- You suggest playing football.

3) Read the following passage then answer the questions:
Samir lived with his parents until he was twenty four years old, and then he got a job in an office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a little flat and lived there on his own. At first he cleaned it himself, but after a few weeks he asked Mrs Leila to help him. She promised to come to clean his flat for an hour ever morning. After she had been working for Samir for two weeks, one evening, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, "That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs Leila's forgotten to clean it. I can write on the dust with my finger!" "I cough whenever I breathe because everything in this room is dusty"

a) Answer the following questions:

1. **Why did Samir leave his parents' home?**
2. **What caused Samir to cough?**
3. **What did the underlined word refer to?**

b) Choose the correct answer

4. **Mrs Leila promised to work for (** an hour – two weeks – two years –a month**) every morning**
5. **Samir wrote on the mirror with his (**chalk – pen – hand – finger**)**

a) wrote a letter b) telephoned her d) spoke to her c) wrote his thought on the mirror

The reader

4) a) Match column A with Column B

(A)	(B)
1-Squire'Gordon's friend 2-The rider in the stable 3-Ginger 4-Mrs Gordon	a) didn't listen to Black Beauty when she called out b)walked out of the stable when Black beauty called out. c) smoked a cigarette and caused a fire d)was amazed because John saved the horses e) went with Squire Gordon to visit some friends

b) Answer the following questions :

1-Who did Squire Gordon and his wife decide to visit?
2-Where did they stop after 35 kilometres ?
3- Who tried to take the horses outside?
4-Why did the building collapse ?
5- How did Squire Gordon's friend praise John?

5- Choose the correct answer :

1- My granddaughter (was able to – could – can – can't **) walk some steps last night**
2-When Amal was 6 years old , she (was able to – could – can – can't **)read and write English.**
3- In (addition to – edition – addition – furthermore **) playing football , he plays music very well.**
4- Who won Nobel (reward – trophy – prize – medal **) for chemistry from Egypt ?**
5-I think some occupations such as carpentry need some (skillful – - skilled – clever –skills**)**
6- Computer can do (some – sun – sums – sons **) quickly and accurately**

6)Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

1- Ahmed couldn't lift the box because he was ill. (able)
2-Mona did her homework and helped her mother with her housework .(In addition to)
3- Although Mohammed came late , he was allowed to enter the lecture. (However)

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1-Someone you know who is a genius.
2- Sports

inventor	مخترع	entertain	يسلي	necessary	ضروري	across	عبر
machine	آلة	voice	صوت	think of	يفكر في	goods	بضائع
robot	إنسان الي	remind	يذكر	solve	يحل	steamship	سفينة بخارية
dive	يغوص	friendly	ودود	winner	فائز	century	قرن
volcano	بركان	calendar	تقويم	receive	يستلم	oil	بترول
dangerous	خطير	toys	لعب	enter	يدخل	powerful	قوي
planets	كواكب	recognise	يتعرف علي	grammar	قواعد	famous for	مشهور بـ
soil	تربة	feel better	يتحسن	character	شخصية	identify	يتعرف علي
gas	غاز	space	فضاء	fantastic	رائع	beautifully	بجمال
personal	شخصي	conversation	محادثة	product	منتج	sandwich	سندوتش
design	يصمم	a present	هدية	interesting	شيق	offer	يقدم
include	يشمل	direct	مباشر	along	بطول	examine	يفحص
vacuum	مكنسة	plant	يزرع - نبات	reason	سبب	patient	مريض
floor	ارضية	environment	البيئة	transport	النقل	guest	ضيف
lawn	نجيل-عشب	poster	ملصق	later	فيما بعد	for sure	بالتأكيد
mower	حصادة- محشة	compete	ينافس	papyrus	ورق بردي	chemist	صيدلي
grass	عشب	competition	منافسة	oars	مجداف	rewarding	مجزي
park	منتزه	several	عديد	ropes	حبال	carefully	بحرص
in order to	لكي	idea	فكرة	soil	تربة	stamp	طابع بريد
so that	لكي	emphasise	يؤكد	flood	فيضان	starve	يموت جوعاً

Definitions تعريفات

entertain	يسلي	do something that interests people
personal	شخصي	for you or belonging to you
recognise	يتعرف علي	know someone because you have seen them before
voice	صوت	that's what you hear when someone speaks
volcano	بركان	a large place from which fire and hot rocks sometimes come
lawn mower	محشة عشب	a machine to cut the grass in a garden or a park.
planet	كوكب	a large object in space that moves around a star
vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية	a machine to keep your house clean
fantastic	رائع	extremely good ,attractive جذاب , enjoyable etc.
inventor	مخترع	someone who makes , designs or produces new things
oars	مجداف	a long pole عمود used for rowing يجدف a boat
sails	شراع	a large piece of strong cloth fixed on a boat to make the wind push the boat
sailor	بحار	someone who sails on a boat or a ship
steam	بخار	the gas produced when water is boiled

Study the following

♣ Long طويل ♣ I have got long hair ♣She wears a long dress .

♣ Along علي طول – في موازاة ♣I id like to walk along the Nile.

♣In order to + مصدر ♣ He works hard to succeed .

♣ so that+ جملة كاملة ♣He works hard so that he can succeed.

Emphasise a point

♣You must remember to+ مصدر / You must remember to describe characters well.

♣You must remember that (sentence)/You must remember that grammar rules are important

♣ Don't forget to + مصدر ♣ Don't forget that + (sentence)
♣ it is necessary / important for (noun) to + المصدر

Irregular verbs أفعال شاذة

المصدر		الماضي	pp	المصدر		الماضي	pp
send	يرسل	sent	sent	say	يقول	said	said
cut	يقطع	cut	cut	come	يأتي	came	come
hear	يسمع	heard	heard	give	يعطي	gave	given
have	يمتلك	had	had	run	يجري	ran	run
think	يعتقد	thought	thought	buy	يشتري	bought	bought
feel	يشعر	felt	felt	build	يبني	built	built
make	يصنع-يجعل	made	made	begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	تهب	blew	blown	take	يأخذ	took	taken

Transitive and Intransitive verbs الأفعال المتعدية والأفعال اللازمة

♣Transitive verbs have a direct object . الأفعال المتعدية تأخذ مفعول مباشر
♣Scientists invent useful things . ♣ Students study many subjects
♣Scientists have used robots for a long time ♣My son visits Alexandria library
♣We use special types of robots at home .
♣Transitive verbs have a direct and indirect object . الأفعال المتعدية تأخذ مفعول مباشر وغير مباشر
لاحظ ان المفعول المباشر خاص بالأشياء والغير مباشر خاص بالأشخاص
♣ My teacher gave me a present = My teacher gave a present to me
♣ I bought my fiancée a bunch of flowers = I bought a bunch of flowers for my fiancée .
♣Intransitive verbs don't have a direct object . الأفعال اللازمة لا تأخذ مفعول
♣The baby is sleeping ♣We arrived early
♣When you speak the robot will answer!
♣Some robots dive under water to study the sea.

♣Some verbs are transitive or intransitive بعض الأفعال متعدية ولازمة

♣ I want to drink . ♣ I want to drink something cold
♣ She is reading ♣ She is reading an exciting novel
♣ My friend can run very fast. ♣ I can run يدير the school easily.

بعض الأفعال تأخذ (for) والبعض الآخر يأخذ (to) ,

♣ He sent me an invitation card. (to) He sent an invitation card to me.
♣I will build my parents a nice villa (for) I will build a nice villa for my parents.
♣ The owner sold Ahmed the house. (to) The owner sold the house to Ahmed.
♣Grandmother baked me a cake . (She baked a cake) She baked a cake for me .

1) Choose the correct answer

1- Can you turn on the TV in order to (entertain – maintain – attain – obtain) the children.
2-Scientists (used – have used – use – are using) robots for a long time.
3-There are scientific robots as well as (person – personnel – personal – persons) robots
4-Machines play a vital role دور حيوي in our (live – lives – leaves – leaf)
5- Some robots (dive – diver – diving – drive) under water to study the sea .

6- Fire and hot rocks come out of a (earthquake – storm – volcano – machine)
7-Which is more (danger - dangerous – endanger – safe) a volcano or an earthquake?
8-The earth is a (plant – plane – planet – star) which turns round the sun .
9- Oxygen is one of the most important (gases – vegetables – foods – fruits)

Unit 6	23	Exercises on unit six تمارين الوحدة السادسة	23	Mr: Hesham

10-We grow crops in rich (salt – soil – ground – floor)
11- Personal robots are (design – designing – designed – designer) to help people with jobs.
12-The list of the people who are invited (consist – contain – enclose – include) children.
13-Do you use a broom or a vacuum (cleaner – clean – cleanliness – cleaned) for this carpet?
14-We can use lawn (mayor – lawyer – mower – lower) to cut the grass in our garden.
15-(Personal – Public – Scientific – Personally) robots include vacuum cleaner and lawn mowers
16-Robots are designed by (doctors – lawyers – farmers – engineers)
17- It is easy to (see – look – recognise – watch) his distinctive مميز voice .
18-I can't hear you .Please , raise your (voice – sound – hand – head)
19-Students should study hard (so that – too – two – in order to) succeed.
20-A (robot – planet – star – soil) can read a story to children.
21-Can you (remember – remind – say – know) me to go to the airport on time?
22-I will go to the shop (so – because – but – so that) I can buy some toys .
23-We should meet the tourists with friendly (hand – hair – faces – legs)
24-In hospitals , robots can entertain children and make them feel (better –best- bad – silly)
25-Tourist information centre gives maps (to – two – too – for) tourists.
26-Black beauty tells (we – us – our – ours) the story of his life.
27-What's the name of the (invent – invention – inventor – inventing) who made the first radio?
28-When we boil water , we can see (stem – ice – steam – sun)
29-The film was (fantastic – bored – excited – boring) I really liked it.
30-The (teachers – sailors – doctors – farmers) work on ships.
31-Sailors spread the (sales – sale – sails – sells) to make the wind push the boat.
32- When there is no wind , we use the (oars – ores – or – rows) to sail the boat.
33- What is the prize (in – on – at – for) the competition?
34- I have a fantastic idea for a new(product – producer – producing -produced)
35-The students must (make – do – give – take) several experiments .
36-You (can – shall – will – must) remember to describe characters well.
37-It is necessary(for – to – at – about) an experiment to test that an idea is completely new.
38- Most of our important cities were built (long – length – along – lengthen) the Nile .
39-The Nile has been used for transport (since – ago – for – four) many years
40-The ancient Egyptians became experts at (building – writing – drawing – reading) boats.
41-Ships travel across the sea to sell (good – news – better -goods)in other countries.
42-The ancient Egyptians made small boats from (metal – paper – planets – papyrus)
43- They used wood tied to (ropes – rob – robe – robber)to build boats
44- After 1800 , the first (vapourship – stem ship – steel ship – steamship) began to cross the sea
45-in the 20th century , oil was used to run (power – powerless – powerful – powder) ships.
46- I offered a drink (to – for – at – with) my guest

Unit 6		test on unit six اختبار علي الوحدة السادسة		Mr: Hesham

1) Complete the following dialogue
Teacher : Do you know the name of any inventor?

Student : ……………………………………
Teacher: ………………………………………….?
Student : Edison invented the electric bulb in addition to many useful things .
Teacher : Do you think inventions are important ?
Student : ………………………………………………………………..

2)What would you say when:

1- You are sure that your friend is intelligent.
2-You want to remind your father to buy you a mobile.
3- Someone advises you not to smoke.

3) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

It is essential to remember that calendars were very important in ancient Egypt .Farmers needed to know when to plant crops. In addition , they needed to know when the Nile was going to flood. I want to emphasise how important food was at this time .Don't forget that many people would starve if the crops didn't grow . The Egyptians invented the calendar so that they can plant their crops at the right time . The calendar had 12 months of thirty days Which is 360 days a year. They also had 5 holidays.

a) Answer the following

1- What is the main idea of this passage?
2- Why did the ancient Egyptians invent the calendar?
3- Why do you think they needed to know when the Nile was going to flood?

b) Choose the correct answer

4- The word "they " refer to (crops – calendar – farmers – holidays)
5- The word starve means to be very (hot – thirsty – hungry – happy)

The reader

4) a- Match A with b

(A)	(B)
1-Black beauty woke up and	a) frightened as the John spoke so softly to him.
2-Ginger told Black Beauty	b)as it is hard to move horses when there is a fire
3-Black Beauty stopped feeling	c) firefighters put out the fire.
4-Squire's friend respected john	d) saw the air was filled with smoke
	e) that she was frightened

b) Answer the following questions :

1- What fell down across the road ?
2-Why did Black beauty stop on the bridge?
3-How did Black Beauty know that there was a fire ?
4- Who saved the horses from the fire?
5- What did Black beauty do when he was safe from the fire?

5- Choose the correct answer :

1- When (volcanoes – wind – storms – gases) erupt , they send dust into the atmosphere
2- I need a (van – loom – vaccine – vacuum) cleaner to clean the carpets.
3- Some people are going to (starve – start – save - thirst) because of lack of food
4- We should reclaim desert land (so that – to – in order to - too) we can grow more food
5- My father is going to buy a car(for – to – about – so) my elder brother

6- The teacher (ran – gave – went – walked) me anther chance

6) Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

1- Ahmed plays hard to win the tennis match (so that)

2-Mona offered Hala a cup of tea (to)

3- The ancient Egyptians used papyrus to make small boats. (Papyrus)

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1-Robots.

2- Volcanoes

Unit 7 | 25 | All about sports | 25 | Mr: Hesham

sports	رياضة	opposite	عكس	a law	قانون	congratulate on	يهنيء
believe	يعتقد	theatre	مسرح	meals	وجبات	above	فوق
racket	مضرب	a pool	حمام - بركة	stadium	استاد	look up	يبحث
outdoor	خلوي	hold up	يحمل	games	ألعاب	dictionary	قاموس
indoor	داخلي	a tent	خيمة	Olympics	اولمبياد	final	نهائي
court	ملعب تنس	camping	معسكر	an athlete	رياضي	champion	بطل
weather	الطقس	grab	ينتزع	spectator	متفرج	championship	بطولة
wooden	خشبي	throw	يرمي	hold	يقيم	injured	مصاب
leather	جلد	score	يسجل	Greece	اليونان	respect	يحترم
fill	يملأ	bottom	قاع	huge	ضخم	a ticket	تذكرة
speed ball	كرة سرعة	cut off	يقطع	modern	حديث	a seat	مقعد
rubber	مطاط	popular	محبوب	contrast	تناقض	a helmet	خوذة
measure	يقيس	although	مع ان	however	مع ذلك	fit	يناسب
weigh	يزن	practise	يمارس	find out	يكتشف	meaning	معني
weight	وزن	bits	قطع صغيرة	an opponent	خصم	a lamp	لمبة
Canadian	كندي	rules	قواعد	referee	حكم	light	يشعل
basketball	كرة سلة	necessary	ضروري	encourage	يشجع	break	يكسر
basket	سلة	lack	نقص	yell	يهتف	a can	علبة
a pole	عمود	park	يركن - موقف	apologize	يعتذر	a net	شبكة
an end	نهاية	against	ضد	disagree	لا يوافق	volleyball	كرة طائرة

Definitionsتعريفات

poles	أعمدة	Long bits of metal or wood
courts	ملاعب تنس	Places where a tennis or a basketball match is played
score	يسجل	What you need to do to win in some sports games
indoor	داخل البيت	Inside a building
athletes	رياضيون	Someone who is good at sports
opponent	خصم	Someone who tries to defeat another person in a game
referee	حكم	Someone who makes sure that the rules are followed in a game
spectators	متفرجون	People who are watching a match or a game
trophy	كأس	A prize for winning a competition or a race (a silver cup)

∀ Study the following ∀

Team sports رياضة جماعية	Individual sports رياضة فردية
Football / volleyball / basketball	Tennis / squash / weightlifting
Handball / hockey / water ball	Table tennis / judo / boxing / swimming

♣ Light (ضوء – خفيف – يشعل – لمبة) ♣ break يكسر – فسحة – راحة

♣It was light at about six in the morning . ضوء ♣ The bag is quite light خفيف

♣I an going to buy a new light (lampلمبة) ♣Can you light the gas ? يشعل

♣Don't break the vase ♣ You should have a break

♣Indoor / outdoor (adj صفة) ♣Indoors / outdoors(adv ظرف)

♣ Chess is an indoor game. / football is an outdoor game

♣ I play chess indoors / I play football outdoors

♣congratulate on يهنيء علي ♣ I congratulate my friend on passing his exams .

♣Used to أعتاد علي ♣ I used to get up early

Unit 7	26	Obligation and Necessity	26	Mr: Hesham

∀Have to / must / for obligation and necessity ∀

♣We use (have to / has to / must) to talk about rules or things that are necessary

نستخدم (Have to / has to / must) للتحدث عن قواعد أو أشياء ضرورية

♣We have to go to school on time . ♣ I have to do my homework today

♣She has to get a passport to travel to London. ♣ I must do my homework today.

♣You must see a doctor. You have been ill for a week.

∀ (will have to) نستخدم في المستقبل ∀

♣We will have to grow more food in the future.

♣He will have to study hard next year.

∀ (had to) نستخدم في الماضى ∀

♣I had to take a taxi yesterday. ♣ In those days , players had to hit the ball with their hands.

♣They had to go to the hospital last week.

∀ Mustn't نستخدم للتعبير عن التحريم او الممنوع والغير مسموح ∀

Must not = It is (prohibited – banned – forbidden – prevented – not allowed – necessary not)

♣ You must not park here. It is against the law

♣You mustn't take photos here .= You are banned to take photos here.

نستخدم(don't have to / doesn't have to / needn't) لنعبر عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع

♣She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school

. ♣You needn't come with me if you are busy.

نستخدم (didn't have to) لنعبر عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي

We didn't have to do computer studies when we were at primary school.

Did you have to cook meals when you were young?

∀ Rewrite Examples ∀

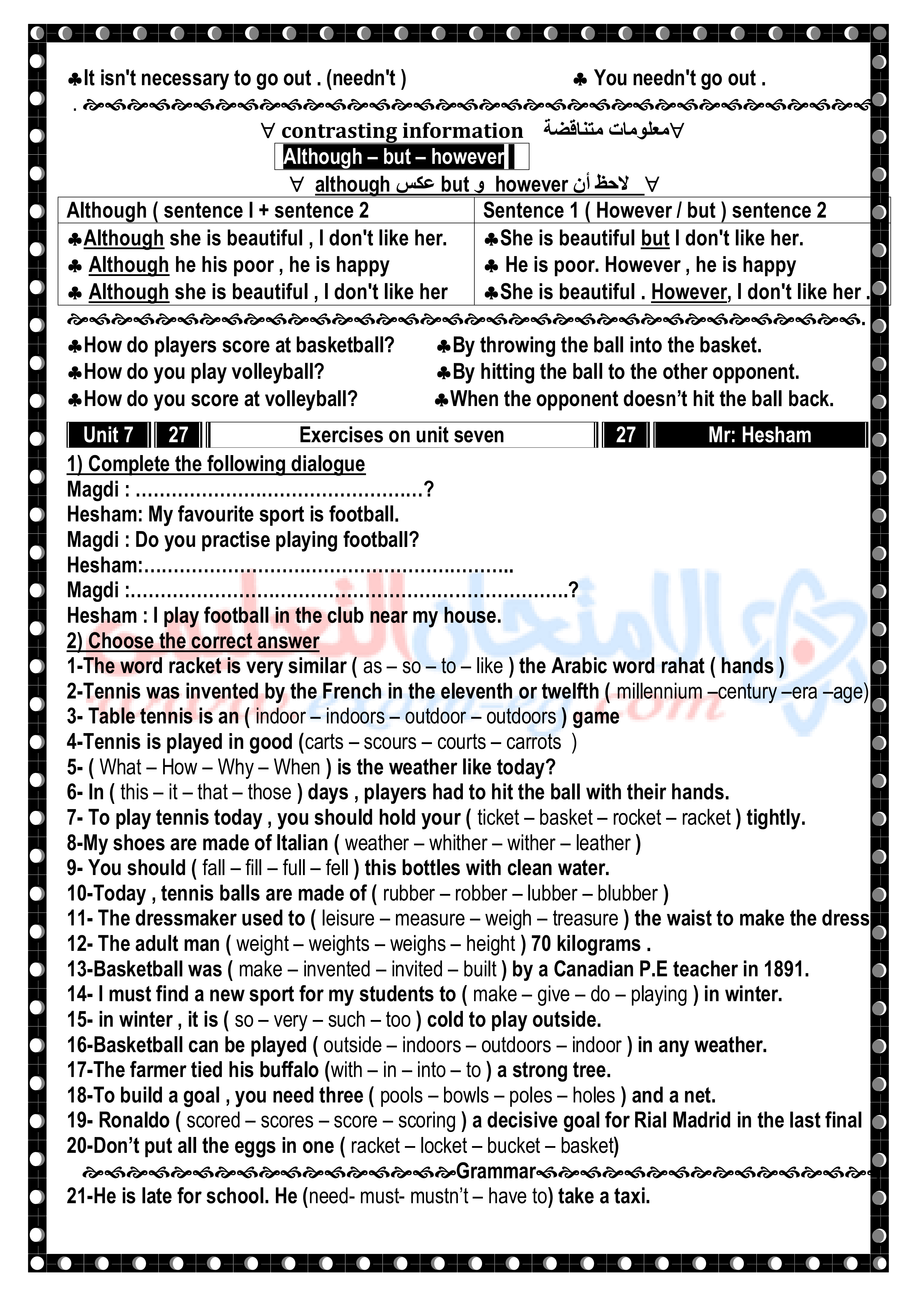
♣It is necessary for you to get up early. (must)

♣You must get up early.

♣ You are not allowed to talk during the exam .

♣You mustn't talk during the exam .

♣It was necessary for her to take the medicine. ♣She had to take the medicine.



♣It isn't necessary to go out . (needn't)	♣ You needn't go out .

∀ **contrasting information** معلومات متناقضة∀

Although – but – however

∀ although عكس but و however لاحظ أن ∀

Although (sentence I + sentence 2	Sentence 1 (However / but) sentence 2
♣Although she is beautiful , I don't like her.	♣She is beautiful but I don't like her.
♣ Although he his poor , he is happy	♣ He is poor. However , he is happy
♣ Although she is beautiful , I don't like her	♣She is beautiful . However, I don't like her .

♣How do players score at basketball?	♣By throwing the ball into the basket.
♣How do you play volleyball?	♣By hitting the ball to the other opponent.
♣How do you score at volleyball?	♣When the opponent doesn't hit the ball back.

1) Complete the following dialogue

Magdi : ....?
Hesham: My favourite sport is football.
Magdi : Do you practise playing football?
Hesham:...
Magdi :..?
Hesham : I play football in the club near my house.

2) Choose the correct answer

1-The word racket is very similar (as – so – to – like) the Arabic word rahat (hands)
2-Tennis was invented by the French in the eleventh or twelfth (millennium –century –era –age)
3- Table tennis is an (indoor – indoors – outdoor – outdoors) game
4-Tennis is played in good (carts – scours – courts – carrots)
5- (What – How – Why – When) is the weather like today?
6- In (this – it – that – those) days , players had to hit the ball with their hands.
7- To play tennis today , you should hold your (ticket – basket – rocket – racket) tightly.
8-My shoes are made of Italian (weather – whither – wither – leather)
9- You should (fall – fill – full – fell) this bottles with clean water.
10-Today , tennis balls are made of (rubber – robber – lubber – blubber)
11- The dressmaker used to (leisure – measure – weigh – treasure) the waist to make the dress
12- The adult man (weight – weights – weighs – height) 70 kilograms .
13-Basketball was (make – invented – invited – built) by a Canadian P.E teacher in 1891.
14- I must find a new sport for my students to (make – give – do – playing) in winter.
15- in winter , it is (so – very – such – too) cold to play outside.
16-Basketball can be played (outside – indoors – outdoors – indoor) in any weather.
17-The farmer tied his buffalo (with – in – into – to) a strong tree.
18-To build a goal , you need three (pools – bowls – poles – holes) and a net.
19- Ronaldo (scored – scores – score – scoring) a decisive goal for Rial Madrid in the last final
20-Don't put all the eggs in one (racket – locket – bucket – basket)

Grammar

21-He is late for school. He (need- must- mustn't – have to) take a taxi.

22-She (doesn't have- don't have – must – mustn't) waste her time any more or she will fail
23-You (can –may – must – should not) stop when the traffic is red.
24-Children (must – mustn't – have to – don't have to) play with matches. It's dangerous.
25- You (must – has – have – mustn't) to tidy my room.
26-He (must – mustn't – has to – had to) buy a pen yesterday.
27-You (didn't have to – had to – don't have to – must) buy a new mobile. I will give you mine
28-(Must – Do – Does – Can) he have to visit Alexandria with Ali?
29-I (had to – didn't have to – needn't – mustn't) mend my car. It wasn't working/
30-He is very ill. I think he (must – have to – needn't – doesn't have to) stop smoking.
31- This carriage is free of smoking. You are not (allowed –banned – forbidden –ban) to smoke
32- In the past , the player (has to – must – have to –had to) take the ball out of the basket.
33- when I was at school , I (don't have to – didn't have to – must – needn't) cook meals

34- The bottoms of the baskets were cut (in- at – out – off)
35- I'd like to watch the (athletes – athletics – spectators – fans) who took part in the Olympics.
36-The Olympic (sport – football – volleyball – Games) started in Greece.
37- The athletes practise their games in huge and modern(cafés – Stadiums – cinemas – shops

38-Where will the next Olympic Games be (hold – holding – held – holds)
39-It is always a great (achievement – encouragement – intelligence – sport) to win a game.
40-When Messi scored a fantastic goal , the spectators (yawned – yelled – exciting – sad)
41- The (fan – spectators – opponent - referee) showed the red card to the bad player.
42-You should congratulate your (enemy – opponent – friendly – butcher) on winning the match.
43-(Spectators – Balls – Sports – Olympics)start yelling unkind words about the other team.
44-If you make a mistake , you should (apology – apologise – be proud - be happy)
45- I always (encourage – accept – request – make)my students to work hard

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets

1- It was necessary for them to answer all the questions. (had)
2- I must start my homework this evening. (have)
3- You aren't allowed to take photos in this area . (mustn't)
4-It isn't necessary for her to buy vegetables (She)
5- It is important for him not to waste his time (He)
6- I have to do my best to achieve my goals (It is)

Unit 7 | Test on unit seven | Mr: Hesham

1) complete the following dialogue between two friends about the Olympics

Hatim : Are you interested in watching the Olympic Games competitions?
Nader : ....
Hatim: ....?
Nader : Michael Phelps ? Yes , I know him very well .
Hatim: ....?
Nader : I think he is a hero .He won 23 medals in swimming.

2)What would you say in the following situations :

1- Your friend has just passed his driving licence test .
2- You forgot to do your homework. Apologise to your teacher.

3-Your sister is going to enter a hard competition. Encourage her.

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions :

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn our language, Arabic, to be able to tell others what we want and understand what others tell us We learn biology in order to tell us about living things. Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk. Mathematics helps us to think. Computers are also very important because they can do sums quickly and can store information. They can also work with words and numbers. History tells us about our country and the people of the world around us. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people, where and how they live and what they do. Exercises and games help us grow strong and keep us fit

A) Answer the following questions:

1-Why are exercises and games important?

2-Why do we learn foreign languages?

3-What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer

4-Arabic enables us to --

(tell others what we want – know how other people think – grow up – tell us about plants)

5- Maths helps us to (play – eat – drink – think)

The Reader

4) a- Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1-Joe Green	a) angry with Joe for not taking care of Black Beauty
2-John Manly was	b) reported the rude driver to the police.
3-The factory manager	c) had to move to a warmer climate
4-Mrs Gordon	d) was only fourteen
	e) hit the horses with a whip

b) Answer the following questions :

1- Why did John ride Black beauty to another village during the night ?

2-What happened to Black beauty after he returned with the doctor?

3- Do you think John was right to have a helper who is only fourteen?

4- Why do you think that the driver of the carriage near the factory was rude to Joe?

5- Why did the doctor ride Black beauty instead of his horse?

5- Choose the correct answer :

1- You .... take things which don't belong to you .This is theft

a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) don't have to

2- We .... go to school yesterday because it was a national holiday.

a) had to b) needn't c) shouldn't d) didn't have to

3-The news of the students' accident .... to be reported to the police at once

a) has b) have c) must d) needn't

4- Our team is playing well but our .... is playing better

a) enemy b) supporters c) opponent d) spectators

5- The ----------------- must not side with any team and he has to be fair.

a) referee b) goalkeeper c) attacker d) player

6- .... The weather was cold , we decided to go out for a walk.

a) However b) But c) Although d) In addition

6)Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

1- Nadal played well but he didn't win the tennis match (although)

2- It is unnecessary for Mariam to wait for me (have)

3- It isn't allowed to take photos her (mustn't)

7) Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following :

1- Tennis

2- Football

Tennis

No one can deny that tennis is an important and exciting sport.
Playing tennis is my favourite sport .I like watching tennis matches on TV .
My favourite tennis player is Nadal who wins a lot of championship.
My friend and I practise playing tennis in the club.
I can use the racket very well and my friend is a good player as well.
Playing tennis is not easy as it needs running all the time.
Tennis helps me to be fit and strong. Furthermore ,it strengthens my muscles
I wish to be a great tennis player when I grow up

intelligence	الذكاء	drawing	الرسم	puzzle	لغز	topic	موضوع
intelligent	ذكي	prefer	يفضل	activities	أنشطة	art	فن - رسم
physical	بدني	probable	محتمل	affect	يؤثر	good for	مفيد لـ
mental	عقلي	while	بينما	effect	تأثير	good at	ماهر في
amazing	مذهل	sailors	بحارة	sleep	النوم	pair	زوج
in fact	في الواقع	enjoyable	ممتع	afraid	أسف	group	مجموعة
certainly	بالتأكيد	washing	غسيل	trouble	متاعب	collection	مجموعة
example	مثال	swimming	سباحة	matter	مسالة	beat	يهزم
languages	لغات	lying	الكذب	solve	يحل	continue	يستمر
control	يسيطر	lie	يكذب	project	مشروع	brain	مخ
body	جسد	bake	يخبز	add	يضيف	climate	مناخ
athlete	رياضي	research	يبحث	useful	مفيد	change	تغير
muscles	عضلات	favourite	مفضل	ideas	أفكار	frightened	خائف
breathing	تنفس	painting	الرسم	without	بدون	recordings	تسجيلات
balance	توازن	hobby	هواية	help	مساعدة	safe	امن
feelings	مشاعر	fun	متعة	illness	مرض	diagram	شكل توضيحي
nature	الطبيعة	spend	يقضي	card	كارت	washing up	غسيل اطباق

Definitionsتعريفات

balance	توازن	Being able to stand still
sailor	بحار	Someone who sails on boats or ships .
control	يسيطر - يتحكم	To make someone or something do what you want
online	متصل بالانترنت	Using the internet

I am afraid	أنا أسف	Used when you are sorry to say something
physical	بدني	To do with your body
puzzle	لغز	A game that you have to think carefully
trouble	متاعب - قلق	What is bad about a situation

∀ Study the following ∀

♣ good at ماهر في	♣ good to عطوف علي	♣ good for مفيد لـ / صالح لـ
♣ He is good at languages	♣She is good to her children	♣Milk is good for babies

♣الصفة المنتهية بـ (ed) تصف الأشخاص والصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) تصف الأشياء وأحيانا الأشخاص

♣ I am interested in the film. ♣The film is interesting . ♣ This boy is boring ممل

♣ make + مفعول + صفة ♣ make + مفعول + مصدر

♣ Your success makes me happy . ♣ She makes me respect her

♣ Spend + مفعول + (v + ing) ♣ I send my time watching foreign films

♣ Do (research / homework / puzzle / project / job / work / business / shopping / wrong)

♣Use (your brain / your muscles / your computer / your mobile , etc)

♣lie يكذب (lied – lied) ♣ lie يستلقي (lay – lain) ♣ Lying الكذب – الاستلقاء

♣ Taking about a problem

♣ I find it difficult to look for the information that I need.

♣The trouble is that I spend too much time playing computer games.

♣Ask about and offer help

♣What is the matter ? ♣ have you got any problems ♣ Can you help me?

♣ Let me see if I can help you .

Unit 8	31	-ing forms (Gerund)	31	Mr: Hesham

Ing forms can be used as nouns (subject or object . تستخدم صيغة الـ (ing)اسم كفاعل أو مفعول

♣Being very intelligent can help people to do amazing things.

♣ Athletes have fantastic control over their breathing.

♣Moving or physical feelings helps other people.

♣ Reading is enjoyable .(subject) ♣ I love learning . (object)

♣ Washing up isn't my favourite thing to do. ♣ I hate lying.

♣نستخدم صيغة الـ (ing) بعد بعض الأفعال

enjoy يستمتع	avoid يتجنب	deny ينكر	delay يعطل
hate يكره	love يحب	admit يعترف بـ	prevent يمنع
come يأتي لأداء	recommend يوصي	prefer يفضل	imagine يتخيل
practise يمارس	keep يستمر في	go يذهب لأداء	like يحب
feel like يريد – يشتهي	mind يمانع	fancy يتخيل	stand يتحمل
finish ينتهي	suggest يقترح	stop يتوقف عن	regret يندم

♣ Do you enjoy swimming? ♣ Mai practises playing the piano.

♣ You should avoid meeting bad people. ♣ Do you fancy seeing you here ?

♣ I recommend reading this nice story . ♣I suggest playing tennis.

♣ He admitted stealing my mobile. ♣Would you mind helping me?

♣نستخدم صيغة الـ (ing) بعد حروف الجر

♣Albert Einstein had problem with reading . ♣ Sailors are good at finding their way .

♣ You should give up smoking
♣ I look forward to seeing you.
♣ I am fond of مغرم بـ going to parties.
♣ Are you interested in reading ?
♣ I apologize for coming late.
♣My sister is keen on sewing

Study these examples

Question السؤال	Answer الإجابة
♣ You shouldn't eat fats . (avoid)	♣ You should avoid eating fats.
♣ I want to travel abroad . (look forward to)	♣ I look forward to travelling abroad
♣ I 'd like to drink coffee .(feel)	♣ I feel like drinking coffee
♣My brother didn't smoke any more(stopped)	♣My brother stopped smoking
♣ Do you feel happy when you swim? (Does)	♣ Does swimming make you happy ?
♣ Would you like to paint ? (Are)	♣ Are you keen on painting ?
♣ It is not healthy to lie in bed (Lying)	♣Lying in bed is not healthy

1) Complete the following dialogue :

Waleed : Why do we learn things in different ways?
Maha: ....
Waleed :Does that mean your intelligence is different from my intelligence?
Maha : ....
Waleed :...?
Maha : Because you are good at controlling your muscles , breathing and balance but I am good at languages

2) What would you say when ....

1-Your friend is annoyed
2- You need help from someone
3- You offer help to your mother in the kitchen

3) Choose the correct answer:

1- Being very intelligent can help people (do – doing – did – done) many amazing things.
2-What (does – did – makes – making) people intelligent?
3-Albert Einstein was a great (teacher – scientist – doctor – plumber)
4- Albert Einstein had problems (of – with – about – for) reading.
5-Are you good (at – to – for – in) speaking English?
6-Experts think that people can be intelligent in (many – much – little – less) different ways.
7-Although he is (stupid – lazy – intelligent – careless) , he fails his exams.
8- She is interested in numbers so she will be good at (music – maths – history – English)
9- (Teachers – Doctors – Athletes – Musicians) take part in the Olympic every four years.
10- It is essential for good teachers to (control – mislead- terrify – horrify) their classes.
11 – Stand still and try not to lose your (bus – balance – cart – car) or you will fall.
12-Some sportsmen need strong (music – character – muscles – moustaches) to do well.
13-Swimmers need to control their (breeze – baths – freezing - breathing) when they swim.
14-(Another – Others – Other – Also) understand people's feelings .
15- (Sailors – Carpenters – Nurses – Electricians) are good at finding their way across seas.

Grammar

16-(Write – To write – Written – Writing) some words on paper helps people to learn things.
17- Others prefer to learn by (draw – drew – drawing – drawn) pictures or diagrams.

18-(Painting – Painter – Painted – Paints) **pictures is my favourite hobby .**
19- When will you finish (decorated – decorate – decorates – decorating **) the flat?**
20-If you are bored , what about (going – to go – went – gone **) to the theatre ?**
21-The students insist on (meeting – to meet – be met – being met **) by the principal?**
22-After I finish my work , I will go (swim – to swimming – swimming – being swum)
23-(Travelling –Travel – To travel – Travels **) by bus is the best way for tourists to see Egypt.**
24- (To watch – To watching –Watching – Watched **) too much TV is not good for your eyes.**
25- Do you enjoy (playing – to play - by playing – with playing **) tennis?**
26- (Recycle – To recycle – Recycled – Recycling **) helps the environment.**
27- Do you prefer to use the internet to information (to – for – on – of **) your homework?**
28- How much time do you spend each week (to play – playing – play – be playing**) football?**
29-Are you (searching – seeing – research – researching **) information online?**
30- What about (doing – making – playing – giving **) some puzzles?**

31 – I am (frightened – afraid – fear – horrified **) I forgot your book.**
32- The (trouble – tremble – terrible – trip **) is that I spend too much time playing games.**
33- Let's do this (match – quiz – class – net **) about solving problems .**
34- If you have a problem , you can ask your teacher (in – on – for – at) advice.
35-It is better to do your school project without (a – an – the – no article **) help.**
36 – He has made an accident and has some (mental – physical – physics – good **) injuries.**

Unit 8		Test on unit eight		Mr: Hesham

1) Complete the following dialogue:
Doctor: ………………………………………………………………?
Faten: I have a nasty headache .
Doctor :……………………………………………………………..?
Faten : Yes , I use the computer daily
Doctor : I advise you ……………………………………………………………

Unit 8	33	Test on unit eight	33	Mr: Hesham

2) What would you say when ------
1-You don't know how to reach the supermarket.
2- You see a blind man crossing the street 3- You spilt juice on your friend's carpet.
3) Read the following passage then answer the questions :
Many experts think that people first played rugby in 1823.At this time , students at Rugby School in England were playing football. Then , a boy called William Webb -Ellis took the ball in his hands and ran towards the opponents. This made a new game. To score in rugby , teams have to run with or kick the ball to one end of the field. The ball is oval , like an egg. You have to be fast and strong to be good at playing rugby. Many players , who can weigh about 100 kilograms , are very big! Today ,rugby is very popular in many countries.
About 100 countries play the sport. However ,it is not as popular as football .more than 200 countries play that sport.
A)Answer the following questions:
1- What is the main idea about the passage?
2-What does the underlined word "that: refer to?
3- Why do you think William Webb-Ellis decided to take the ball with his hands?
B) Choose the correct answer

4-An oval is(a shape – a kind of football – a kind of plastic – a kind of egg)
5- Rugby took its name from(a player – a country – a school – an egg)

The Reader

4) a- Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1-Joe Green	a) were Black Beauty's new owners
2-John Manly	b)stayed with Black Beauty until he became better
3-Squire Gordon and Mrs Gordon	c) hit the horses near the factory
4-Earl and lady Smythe	d) stopped singing after Black Beauty became ill
	e) had to leave England

1- Why did Joe Green had to brush Merrylegs not the other horses?
2-Why was Black Beauty not able to rest when John rode him to get a doctor in the night?
3- Was John right to be angry with Joe after Black Beauty became ill ?Why? Why not?
4- What happened to the man who hit the horses near the factory?
5- Why do you think John said that Joe Green "looked taller" ?

5- Choose the correct answer :

1 – You need strong (fingers – toes – muscles – hair) to be good at most sports.
2- (Watching – Watch – Watched – Watches) too much TV is not good for your eyes.
3- We used our father's computer to buy the book (outline – off line – with line – online)
4- It is an urgent must to stop (to smoke – smoked – smoking – smoker) here .
5-I didn't understand this (muzzle – puzzle – buzz – pus) Do you know the answer?
6-Scientists have (got – done – seen –made) some important research into climate change

6)Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

1- Could you close the window ? (mind)
2- Would you like to read detective stories (interested)
3- I am sorry I didn't attend your birthday party. (apologise)

7-) Write an e-mail to your friend of about 7 sentences about one of the following:

1- inviting him to attend your birthday party.
2- asking him to help you solve your financial problems مشاكل مالية

Unit 9	34	The senses الحواس	34	Mr: Hesham

blind	اعمي	make up	يخترع	refuse	يرفض	historic	تاريخي
accident	حادثة	text	نص	invitation	دعوة	statues	تماثيل
equipment	معدات	printer	طابعة	karate	كاراتيه	communicate	يتصل
dots	نقط	adults	كبار	Bibliotheca	مكتبة	shopping	تسوق
instead of	بدلا من	shape	شكل	politely	بأدب	education	تربية
system	نظام	finger	إصبع يد	wedding	زفاف	include	يشمل
letters	حروف	toe	إصبع قدم	deaf	أصم	charity	مؤسسة خيرية
work out	يفهم	crowded	مزدحم	take up	يتعلم	look up	يبحث في معجم
meaning	معني	set up	يؤسس - يبدأ	learners	متعلمون	neighbour	جار
improve	يحسن	hand out	يسلم	moreover	فضلاً عن ذلك	friendly	ودود
soldier	جندي	orchestra	اوركسترا	slightly	بدرجة طفيفة	beach	بلاج
signs	إشارات	concert	حفل	In general	عموما	grandparents	اجداد
add	يضيف	accept	يقبل	jewellery	مجوهرات	exhibition	معرض
sound	يبدو	go back	يعود	jewels	مجوهرات	dumb	أخرس

Definitionsتعريفات

deaf	أصم	not able to hear
blind	اعمي	not able to see
shape	شكل	a square , circle or triangle , are examples of this
sign	إشارة - لافتة	words or pictures that give information
soldier	جندي	a person who works to protect a country
system	نظام	a way of doing something
adult	بالغ	you are this when you are 18 or older
work out	يحل – يفهم	understand or find a solution to a problem
set up	يبدأ – يؤسس	start a company or organisation
hand out	يسلم - يوزع	to give something to everyone in a group
equipment	معداه	things that are used for a particular activity
slightly	بدرجة طفيفة	a little

♣Equipment (uncountable) لاتعد ♣The equipment I bought was very expensive

♣ For the blind ♣ Louis Braille went to a school for blind children when he was ten.

♣instead of بدلاً من ♣The books had a system of dots instead of letters.

♣Work out = solve ♣Who can work out your problem ♣

♣Continue (to + المصدر) او (verb+ ing) ♣ He continued adding / to add more signs.

♣make up يخترع - يكون = invent ♣ He made up signs for music and maths

♣look up يبحث عن كلمة او معلومة ♣Can you look up these words in your dictionary ?

♣ set up يبدأ – يؤسس = start ♣ When was the High Dam set up?

♣ take up يتعلم = learn ♣They encourage the students to take up sign languages

♣ Hand out يسلم – يوزع ♣We are going to hand out information to people about the concert.

♣ communicate with (people) ♣ Communicate in (languages)

Inviting people to attend an occasion دعوة الناس لحضور مناسبة

Inviting people	Accept the invitation	Refuse the invitation
Would you like to .... I'd like to invite you to.............	Thanks , I'd love to! That sounds great	I'm sorry (afraid) I can't I'd love to , but i can't because ....

♣ I would like to invite you to attend my sister's wedding!

♣Thanks , I'd love to come ♣ I am afraid , I have to prepare for my exam

Who / whom / which / that / whose where / when

(who) يأتى قبلها عاقل وبعدها فعل أو فاعل ولا تسبق بحرف جر

♣Mr Zaki ,who lives next door. is a scientist .♣ I went to visit my friend who lives in Port Said.

♣ The girl who I met was good. ♣The man who the police caught was a thief

(whom) يأتى قبلها عاقل وبعدها فاعل ويمكن ان تسبق بحرف جر

♣The man whom the police caught was a thief .

♣ The man about whom you are talking is my father .

(which) يأتى قبلها غير عاقل وبعدها فعل أو فاعل ويمكن أن تسبق بحرف جر

♣The post office, which is opposite the bank, is crowded today.

♣ The house which I am going to build , will be very large .
♣ I read an exciting story in which there were a lot of adventures.

تستخدم (that) بدلا من الضمائر الآتية who –whom – which ولا تسبق بحرف جر او فاصلة

♣The teacher that I like is intelligent.
♣The tree that he cut was young .

(whose) تعبر عن الملكية وتستخدم مع العاقل وغير العاقل ولابد من وجود اسم مملوك بعدها

♣Mr Adel , whose factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich .
♣The book whose colour is red is mine.

(where) تستخدم للمكان = (حرف جر + which)

♣The house where I live is big month . ♣ The club where I play football is very modern
♣ This is the place where I had a picnic last ♣ The bin where I throw our litter is ful

(when) تستخدم للزمان= (حرف جر + which)

♣The month when we fast is Ramadan. ♣ 2015 was the year when my daughter got married .
♣Friday is a day when Muslims fill mosques to pray .

How to Join with a relative pronoun

1 – نحدد المشترك في الجملتين (اسم و ضمير يعود عليه)2 – نحذف المشترك الثاني ونضع ضمير الوصل
3- نضع ضمير الوصل في بداية الجملة الثانية 4 – نضع الجملة الثانية بعد المشترك الأول

♣ Hala is very nice . ♣ I like her very much (who)
♣Hala who I like very much is nice.
♣ Ahmed is my friend. His father is a teacher. (whose)
♣ Ahmed whose father is a teacher is my friend.

♣ I was cured in this hospital (where)
♣This is the hospital where I was cured.
♣We defeated Israel in October. (when)
♣October is the month when we defeated Israel.
♣ I bought a car . It was expensive . (which)
♣I bought a car which was expensive.
♣We love our father very much . (who)
♣Our father is the person who we love very much.

Unit 9	36	Exercises on unit nine	36	Mr: Hesham

1) Choose the correct answer :

1- He can't see because he is (blind – deaf – dumb – lazy)
2-Louis Braille became blind after an (incident – event – accident – experiment) when he was 3
3-His father used to make (a – an – the – no article) equipment for horses.
4-The school has a (class – system – office – lab) which you should follow.
5-There were 14 books which had a system of dots instead (in – at – of – on) letters.
6- I (am – is – was – were) the ninth letter of the English alphabet .
7-Can you work (with – up – for – out) the meaning of these words ?
8- Louis wanted a way to (prove – improve – proof -improvement) the system.

9- My brother is a (sailor – carpenter – soldier – student **) in the army الجيش.**
10-Louis decided (to improve – improving – being improved – improves) **Barbier's system**
11 – How can the blind communicate (in – with – to – for**) others.**
12- The dumb can communicate with people (by – at – of - in **) sign language .**
13-My friend is good at making (in – at – up – of **) stories.**
14- Some computers can change texts into (bill – building – bins – Braille)
15-(Electrical –Electricity – Electrician – Electronic **) books can be read in Braille.**
16- To know meaning of an English word , use the dictionary to look it (up – of – out – for **)**

(Grammar)

17-Bell was the man (which-who-whose-where) **invented the telephone.**
18- Shakespeare (which- who- whose – when) **plays are still shown on TV was a great writer.**
19-The day (when-where – who-which) **we celebrate the New Year on is the first of January.**
20-That's the house (whose- who- where – when) **my uncle lives .**
21-I can't buy you the car (who – whose – when – that) **you asked for.**
22-I have got a friend (who- whose – which – where) **mother is a teacher.**
23-Children go to the gardens (which- where – who- whose) **they can play.**
24-A dictionary is a book (who – that – when – where) **helps you to learn.**
25- 21st March is the day (where- when- who – whose) **we celebrate Mother's Day.**
26I saw the young lady (who – whose – whom – which) **hair is yellow.**
27-An air controller is a person (when – whose – which – that) **guides pilots.**
28- My grandfather , (who – that – which – whose **) 80 years , is still energetic.**
29- The boys with (who – that – whose – whom **) I study my lessons , are intelligent.**
30-I read an article (where – in which – when – that **) the writer argues against corruption.فساد**

31-When was your school (set – sat – setting – sit **) up ?**
32-The teacher asked me to (look up – hand out – look out – hand up **) the books to the class**
33-Ahmed usually plays the violin in a/ an (music – invention – spectator - orchestra) **on Tuesday**
34- We enjoyed visiting Mecca and we want to go (up – forward – in - on **) again next year.**
35- The dumb people can't (write – eat – play –speak **) so they communicate in sign language**
36-I would like to (invite – invitation – invent – invention **) you , to my birthday party.**
37- He is too busy to (refuse – accept – agree – disagree **) your invitation to go to the cinema.**
38- They encourage the family of deaf students to take (up – in – of – out **) sign language.**
39- If you take up sign language , you (learn – forget– see – teach **) it .**
40-Someone who is (slight – light – slightly – tightly **) deaf can't hear well .**
41- He can't hear because he is (blind – deaf – deafness – blindness **)**
42-Would you like to come to the (reach – leach – beach – bitch **) with us on Sunday?**
43- I am (sorrow – afraid – feared – frightened **) it won't be possible .I have an exam.**

Unit 9	37	Test on unit nine	37	Mr: Hesham

1) Complete the following dialogue :

Baher : ---?
Shady : I am afraid. I am not very keen on basketball.
Baher : What about playing football?
Shady : -- .
Baher : When can we go to the club together?

Shady : ---.

2-Write what you would say un each of the following situations:

1-You invite your friend to a cup of tea

2-You refuse your friend's invitation to make a trip.

3-You accept your friend's invitation to attend his brother's wedding.

3 -Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A sailing ship named " The Mary Celeste" sailed from New York to Italy in November 1872. There were 12 sailors on board. Four weeks later, the captain of another ship saw the Mary Celeste. He noticed that there was something wrong with it as it was moving strangely, so he sent some of his men to the ship to find out the problem. To their surprise, they found that there was nobody onto the ship when they climbed onto it. The table was ready for breakfast and the tea was still warm. Somebody had begun to eat breakfast. There was also money on the ship. The only thing that was missing was the ship's clock. It is thought that sailors from another ship had killed the sailors, but there was no blood and if they had killed they would probably have taken the money. Nobody ever found the sailors, so what happened to them is still a mystery.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Why did the captain of another ship send some of his men to the ship?

2- Do you think the sailing ship's sailors were killed or not? Why?

3- What does the underlined word "it" refers to?

b) Choose the correct answer:

4-The ship sailed to Italy in (spring – summer – autumn- winter)

5-There were (21- 12-11-13) sailors on board of The Mary Celeste.

5- Choose the correct answer:

1-That's the lady (where – which – when – whose) brother won the prize.

2-That is the place (when- where – which- what) the police found the thief.

3-My friend , (who – whom – that - whose)works in a big hospital , is going to marry

4- Deaf people can (speak – talk – listen – communicate) in sign language.

5-The teacher asked the student to help him hand (back – out – up – in) the homework.

6. This piece of cheese takes the (shop – ship – shake – shape) of a triangle

6- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- Farouk El-Baz is a genius . I admire him so much . (who)

2- I saw a cat with soft hair . (whose)

3- I like English best of all the subjects at school (which)

7) Write a paragraph of seven sentences about one iof the following:

1- " The problems which face the blind people."

2- The most important sense



	38	Situations مواقف	38	Mr: Hesham

1	you meet someone in the morning	(Good morning)	صباح الخير
2	you meet someone in the afternoon	(Good afternoon)	تحية بعد الظهر
3	you meet someone in the evening	(Good evening)	مساء الخير
4	you leave someone	(Goodbye)	إلي اللقاء

5	you go to bed	(Good night) تصبح علي خير
6	you meet someone in the street	(Hello) أهلا
7	you see someone for the first time	(How do you do ?) تشرفنا
8	you meet a tourist	(Welcome to Egypt) مرحبا بك في مصر
9	you introduce someone to someone else	(This is -------)_ أقدم لك
10	you ask your friend about his health	(How are you?) كيف حالك
11	You are asked about your health	(I'm very well or I'm fine) انا بخير
12	you ask someone to do something	(Could you ---?) هل تستطيع
13	you accept to give someone something	(Here you are)_______________ أتفضل
14	you refuse to give someone something	(sorry I need it) أنا أسف أنا احتاجه
15	you recommend doing something	(What (How) about ----- ?Let's --)
16	you accept your friend's suggestionالاقتراح	(That's a good idea! فكرة جيدة
17	you refuse your friend's suggestion	(sorry , I'm not very keen on
18	your friend succeeds in the exam	(congratulation) مبروك
19	Someone does something well	(Well done) أحسنت
20	Your friend tells you about his sad news,	(I'm sorry to hear that ?)
21	you want to apologize to someone	(I'm sorry) أنا آسف
22	you accept someone's apology الاعتذار	(Never mind / don't worry)
23	you give your brother advice	(You should) (If I were you
24	you accept your father's advice ,	You are right / Yes , I know
25	you don't accept the advice	I 'll think about it / I will see
26	you want to express your opinion رأي	(I think --------)(In my opinion)
27	you agree with your friend	(I agree with you)
28	you disagree with your friend	(I disagree with you)
29	you give someone a present هدية	(This is for you) هذه من أجلك
30	someone gives you a present	(Thank you) شكراً
31	someone thanks you	(Not at all / Don't mention it العفو
32	you want to bring a drink to a guest	(What can I get you?)
33	you offer tea to someone	(How do you like your tea?)
34	you give food or drink to a guest	(Help yourself أتفضل)
35	you want to help someone	(Can I help you ?)
36	you ask someone to help you	(Can you help me ?)
37	you invite someone to a party	(I'd like to invite you ------?)
38	you accept the invitation الدعوة	(Thanks I'd love to ---)
39	you refuse the invitation	(I'm sorry I'm busy)
40	someone drives a car too fast	(Please be careful)
41	Your sister is tired ,advise her	(you should take rest)
42	you visit someone who is ill	(I wish you speedy recovery)
43	you see something frightening	I'm afraid or I'm frightened
44	someone is frightened	(Keep calm) (Don't panic) لاتفزع / اهدأ
45	Your sister is late.. Express your worry	I am worried

46	your father buys a new car	(It is fantastic / It is nice)
47	you don't know the meaning of a word	(What does it mean ماذا تعني ?)
48	you like a film	(It's interesting)
49	you don't like a film or a match	(It's boring ممل
50	you start a story	(Once ذات مرة / one day)
51	someone makes noise	(Keep quiet , please .)
52	your friends visit you in hospital	(You are very kind)
53	you meet someone on the first day of the year	(Happy New Year)
54	you meet someone on the first day of Ramadan	(Happy Ramadan)
55	your brother is going to the exam	(Good Luck حظ سعيد)
56	you ask someone about his opinion	(What do you think of ------)
57	you want to ask someone about the weather	(What is the weather like?)
58	you advise someone not to smoke	(You should stop smoking)
59	you can't hear your friend	(Speak louder please)
60	Your friend is absent. Deduce the reason	(He must be ill)

Letter Writing

اسم ورقم الشارع________________________________

اسم المدينة

Egypt (إذا كان الخطاب مرسل للخارج)

التاريخ

Dear + اسم المرسل أليه ,

It gives me great pleasure to write this letter to you. How are you? How is your family? I hope that all of you are in good health .

اكتب موضوع الخطاب في مالا يقل عن 6 جمل

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

With love from

اسم الراسل

e-mail writing

To: عنوان المرسل اليه الالكترونى

From: اسم الراسل

Dear + اسم المرسل اليه ,

It gives me great pleasure to write this letter to you. How are you? How is your family? I hope that all of you are in good health .

اكتب موضوع الخطاب في مالا يقل عن 6 جمل

.I'm looking forward to seeing you

With love from

اسم الراسل

arise	ينشأ عن	arose	arisen	kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
be	يكون	were-was	been	know	يعرف	knew	known
beat	يهزم	beat	beaten	lay	تضع	laid	laid
become	يصبح	became	become	learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
bend	ينثني	bent	bent	leave	يغادر	left	left
begin	يبدأ	began	begun	lend	يسلف	lent	lent
bet	يراهن	bet	bet	lie	يستلقي	lay	lain
bite	يعض	bit	bitten	light	يشعل	lit	lit
blow	تهب	blew	blown	lose	يفقد	lost	lost
break	يكسر	broke	broken	make	يصنع	made	made
bring	يحضر	brought	brought	mean	يعني	meant	meant
build	يبني	built	built	meet	يقابل	met	met
burn	يحترق	burnt	burnt	overcome	يتغلب علي	overcame	overcome
buy	يشتري	bought	bought	overdo	يفرط في	overdid	overdone
catch	يمسك	caught	caught	pay	يدفع	paid	paid
choose	يختار	chose	chosen	put	يضع	put	put
come	يأتي	came	come	read	يقرأ	read	read
cost	تكلف	cost	cost	ride	يركب	rode	ridden
creep	يزحف	crept	crept	ring	يرن	rang	rung
cut	يقطع	cut	cut	rise	يرتفع	rose	risen
dig	يحفر	dug	dug	run	يجري	ran	run
do	يفعل	did	done	say	يقول	said	said
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn	see	يري	saw	seen
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt	sell	يبيع	sold	sold
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk	send	يرسل	sent	sent
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten	set	تغرب	set	set
fall	تقع	fell	fallen	shake	تهز	shook	shaken
feed	يطعم	fed	fed	show	يعرض	showed	shown
feel	يشعر	felt	felt	sing	يغني	sang	sung
fight	يحارب	fought	fought	sit	يجلس	sat	sat
find	يجد	found	found	sleep	ينام	slept	slept
fly	يطير	flew	flown	speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten	spend	يقضي	spent	spent
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen	stand	يقف	stood	stood
get	يحصل	got	got	stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
give	يعطي	gave	given	swim	يسبح	swam	swum
go	يذهب	went	gone	take	يأخذ	took	taken
grow	ينمو	grew	grown	teach	يعلم	taught	taught
have	يمتلك	had	had	tell	يخبر	told	told
hear	يسمع	heard	heard	think	يفكر	thought	thought
hide	يختفي	hid	hidden	understand	يفهم	understood	understood
hold	يعقد-يقيم	held	held	undertake	يتعهد	undertook	undertaken

hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt		win	يفوز	won	won
Keep	يحفظ	kept	kept		write	يكتب	wrote	written

القصة	41	Black Beauty by Anna Sewell	41	Mr: Hesham

Anna Sewell (1820 – 1878)

Anna Sewell was born in England in 1820.When she was a child she had an accident whic badly damaged her legs. After this she couldn't walk, but she learned to drive a horse an carriage .She loved the horses that helped her to travel around . She decided to writ children's books like her mother . She wanted people to understand that looking afte horsesportant , so she wrote a book about the life of a working horse. In 1877 , she wrote Black beauty .and it has become one of the most popular books for children.

Main Characters الشخصيات الرئيسية

1- The Horses الخيول

1 – Black Beauty	The black horse who tells the story.
2– Ginger	Black Beauty's friend, who had a difficult past
3 – Merrylegs	A short, fat horse who carries the children at Squire Gordon's

2- The People الناس

4 – Farmer Grey	Black Beauty's first owner.
5 – Earl Smythe	A rich man who buys Black beauty from Squire Gordon
6 – Lady Smythe	Earl Smythe's wife
7 – Squire Gordon	The first Owner who Black Beauty works for
8 – Mrs Gordon	Squire Gordon's wife
9 – York	Earl Smythe's helper
10 – John Manly	A kind man who is Squire Gordon's helper.
11 – Joe Green	A boy who helps John Manly

3-The placesالأماكن

12 – Earlshall Park	The country home of Earl Smythe
13 - Birtwick	The country home of Squire Gordon

Ch 1		Chapter one الفصل الأول		Mr: Hesham

My early years

accident	حادثة	kindly	بطيبة	kick	يركل	apples	تفاح
damage	يدمر	field	حقل	bite	يعض	handsome	وسيم
carriage	حنطور	perfect	ممتاز	gentle	لطيف	call	يسمى
horse	حصان	thoughtful	مراع للآخرين	advice	نصيحة	temper	المزاج
around	حول	hard	بجد	foot	قدم	friends	أصدقاء
decide	يقرر	hurt	يؤذي	coat	طبقة	cruel	قاسي
look after	يعتنى بـ	refuse	يرفض	explain	يشرح	machine	آلـة
important	مهم	different	مختلف	needs	يحتاج	cry	يصرخ
popular	محبوب	angry	غاضب	true	حقيقي	respect	يحترم
remember	يتذكر	behave	يتصرف	stables	اسطبل	continue	يستمر
wood	خشب	behaviour	سلوك	helper	مساعد	buy	يشتري

along	بطول	ground	الأرض	jolly	مرح	sell	يبيع
owner	مالك	farmer	فلاح	frightened	خائف	laugh	يضحك
healthy	صحي	grow up	يكبر	face	وجه	laughter	الضحك

1	Who wrote Black Beauty	Anna Sewell
2	When did Anna Sewell write Black Beauty?	In 1877
3	Who was Black Beauty ?	He was a horse who narrated يروي the story
4	Who did Black Beauty live with?	He lived with his mother and other horses.
5	What was the first place Beauty lived in?	A large field with a little wood غابة صغيرة
6	Who was Farmer Grey?	He was Black Beauty's first owner.
7	*How was farmer Grey a good man?*	He gave the horses healthy food and spoke kindly.
8	Who was the youngest horse in field?	Black Beauty was the youngest horse.
9	When did Black beauty have fun?	When he ran and had races with the horses.
10	When did the biggest horses kick and bite others?	When they got too excited
11	What did Black Beauty's mother advise him?	She said "Never bite or kick"
12	Was he allowed to kick in games?	Never bite or kick even if he was playing a game
13	What was his mother's hope?	She wanted him to be gentle لطيف and good
14	How was Black Beauty obedientمطيع ?	He had never forgotten his mother's advice
15	What was Black Beauty like when he grew up ? ما شكل بيوتي عندما كبر ؟	A tall strong horse with a black coatشعر with one white foot and a white star نجمة on his head
16	Who did Black Beauty pull the carriage with?	With his mother who told him what to do
17	What did his mother advise him about work?	If he worked hard , people 'd be kind to him
18	What did she tell him about people?	" Some are good but some are bad"
19	Who did Farmer Grey sell Black Beauty to?	To a new owner called Squire Gordon
20	What was Birtwick Park?	It was a lovely place where Squire lived
21	How did Black Beauty see Birtwick Park?	It had large fields and comfortable stables
22	Who was John Manly?	He was Squire's helper who looked after Black Beauty kindly.
23	Who did Black Beauty make friends with?	*With the other horses, Merrylegs and Ginger*
24	Who was Merrylegs?	*Merrylegs was a small , fat, jolly مرح and gentle horse*
25	Why did people laugh at Merrylegs?	*Because of the way he walked*
26	Who was Ginger?	*She was a tall horse with a sad face.*
27	Why did Ginger bite and kick?	*Because people were not nice to her in the past*
28	What did the children bring Merrylegs?	*Apples and nice things to eat*
29	Why did the children stop visiting him?	*They were frightened as Ginger bit people*
30	When could Ginger stop biting people?	*When people were kind to her*
31	What was Squire's opinion of Black Beauty?	*He said it was a perfect horse.*
32	Who named the horse "Black beauty"?	*Squire Gordon's wife as she saw him handsome*
33	How was Ginger thoughtfulمراعي للآخرين?	*As she worked hard while pulling the carriage*
34	Why didn't Ginger like people ?	*Because they were often cruel*
35	Why did people hit her hard	*As she refused to do what they wanted*
36	Why did they want to sell her?	*Because Ginger started to kick and bite*
37	What did Merrylegs say about Ginger?	Ginger was bad tempered.
38	Why did Ginger obey Squire and John?	As they were kind and gentle with their horses

39	When did Ginger respect Squire Gordon?	When he said " A horse is not a machine."
40	How did Ginger show her respect ?	She decided not to bite or kick again
41	What did John say about Ginger?	She would be as good as Black Beauty
42	*What bad thing did Merrylegs do one day?*	*He threw the children on the ground.*
42	*Why did Merrylegs throw the children?*	*To give them a lesson as they hit him*
43	*Why was Merrylegs angry?*	*Children thought he was a machine who didn't need rest.*

44	*Why didn't Merrylegs kick the older boys?*	*In order not to hurt them*
45	*What would happen if he kicked them?*	*He would be sold to some unkind people*
46	*What was Merrylegs's opinion of the place?*	*He said it was a good place .*

Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1-Anna Sewell	a)she had an accident which damaged her legs
2-Anna' mother	b) of the most popular books for children
3-Anna couldn't walk because	c) was a story about a nice car
4-Black beauty was one	d) wrote children's books
	e)wrote Black Beauty in 1877
1 – Anna Sewell was born	*a – Farmer Grey*
2 – Anna had an accident which	*b – Gordon*
3 – The narrator was	*c – Black Beauty*
4 – The first owner was	*d - damaged her legs*
	e – In England
1 – Black Beauty first lived with	*a – Black Beauty*
2 – the owner's house was	*b – badly*
3 – Grey spoke to the horses	*c – his mother and other horses*
4 – The youngest horse was	*d - kindly*
	e – next to the road
1 – Black Beauty's mother	*a – the kinder people will be*
2 – Black Beauty had one	*b – when he became older*
3 – The harder you work,	*c – white foot*
4 – Grey decided to sell Beauty	*d - advised him not to bite*
	e – black foot
1 – Squire Gordon's wife	*a – used to bring Merrylegs apples*
2-Squire Gordon's children	*b – had a sad face*
3 – Merrylegs	*c – was a careful horse*
4 – Ginger	*d - named the horse Black Beauty*
	e – were angry with Black beauty
1 – The new owner was	*a – Merrylegs and Ginger*
2 – Gordon lived in	*b – John Manly*
3 – Gordon's helper was	*c – Farmer Grey*
4 – Black Beauty became friends with	*d – Birtwick Park*
	e – Squire Gordon

(A)	(B)
1 – Merrylegs was	*b – a horse was not a machine*
2 – Ginger was	*c – small, fat and jolly*
3 – Black Beauty	*d - was handsome*
4 – Gordon thought	*e – tall with sad face*
	b – a horse not a machine
	e – small, fat and jolly

Difficult journeys

smoke	يدخن	the wood	الغابة	an inn	فندق صغير	appear	يظهر
cigarette	سيجارة	crash	تحطم	feed	يطعم	a lantern	فانوس
stable	إسطبل	loud	مرتفع	brush	يغسل بالفرشاة	worried	قلق
journey	رحلة	forward	أماما	ready	جاهز	frighten	يخيف
business	عمل	go back	يعود	rider	راكب	softly	برقة
pull	يجر	matter	مسألة	wake up	يستيقظ	gentle	جنتل
windy	عاصف	safe	امن	uncomfortable	غير مريح	call out	ينادي
leaves	ورق شجر	shout	يصيح	although	مع أن	collapse	ينهار
blow	تهب	side	جانب	cough	يسعل – كحة	firefighter	رجل مطافي
a bridge	كوبري	save	ينقذ	fill	يملأ	put out	يطفيء
flood	يفيض	gates	بوابات	air	هواء	hardest	اصعب
storm	عاصفة	reach	يصل	a fire	نار - حريق	amazing	مدهش

Questions and answers

1	Why was Squire Gordon going on a journey?	He was going for his business
2	Why did black Beauty like this carriage?	Because it was light and easy to pull.
3	What was the weather like when they left?	It was raining and also windy.
4	What were blowing across the road?	Many leaves were blowing across it
5	What did Beauty see on crossing the bridge?	The water of the river was really high.
6	What was the effect of the rain on the fields?	The fields were flooded.
7	Why did the journey become difficult?	As he pulled the carriage through water
8	What did Black Beauty do in the town?	He had a rest While S.G did his work
9	What did Black Beauty hear on going home?	A real storm
10	When would Squire Gordon be happy	When they would be out of the wood.
11	What fell across the road?	A big tree fell across the road
12	Why couldn't they go forward?	Because the tree closed the road.
13	What did John suggest?	Going back home a different way
14	Why did Black Beauty stop on the bridge?	He felt that something was wrong .
15	What did Squire Gordon try to do?	To make Black Beauty cross the bridge
16	What did Black Beauty know?	He knew that the bridge wasn't safe
17	Why did the man on the other side shout?	" The bridge is broken in the middle"
18	What would happen if they continued?	They would fall into the river.
19	Why did Squire Gordon thank Black Beauty?	Because he saved them on the bridge
20	How did they reach Birtwick Park?	They had to take another road home

21	How was Black Beauty at home?	He was pleased and enjoyed his food
22	What did Squire and his wife decide?	To visit some friends
23	How far did the friends live?	Sixty kilometres from Birtwick Park
24	How long did the horse go on the first day?	About 35 kilometres.
25	Where did they stay for the night?	At an inn
26	Who was fed and brushed at the inn?	Black Beauty and Ginger
27	What was the young rider doing ?	He was smoking a cigarette.
28	How did Black Beauty feel when he woke up?	He felt uncomfortable
29	What was Ginger doing during the fire?	Ginger was coughing
30	How did Black Beauty know there was a fire?	Because the air was filled with smoke
31	Who tried to take the horses outside?	A man with a lantern فانوس

32	Why did the man frighten the horses more?	Because he was worried.
33	Why didn't the horses want to leave?	Because the man frightened them
34	When did Black Beauty stopped feeling frightened?	Because John spoke softly and was so gentle with him
35	Where did Black beauty follow John ?	Out of the building and away from fire
36	What did Black Beauty do on being safe?	He called out for the others to leave.
37	What did Ginger tell Black Beauty	She told him that he saved her
38	Why did the building collapse?	Because the fire was big
39	Who put out the fire?	Firefighters put it out
40	Why did Squire friend's praise يمدح John ?	As he saved horses from the fire

Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1-Squire Gordon	a) in front of them with a loud crash.
2-Black Beauty had to pull the	b) went to town on business.
3- Black Beauty heard strong wind	c) carriage through water
4- A big tree fell across the road	d) blowing through the big trees
	e) over them

(A)	(B)
1- John said,	a) to cross the bridge.
2- Squire Gordon said ,	b) "The bridge is broken in the middle."
3-Black Beauty refused	c) to go to the town
4- A man said ,	d) Thank you black beauty .You saved us
	e) "What's the matter , beauty?"

(A)	(B)
1- A man appeared with	a) decided to visit some relatives

2- Squire Gordon and his wife	b) were fed and brushed at the inn
3-Black Beauty and Ginger	c) kicked the young rider
4- The younger rider smoked	d) a lantern
	e) a cigarette while his horse was brushed

(A)	(B)
1-None of the horses wanted	a) Black Beauty during the fire
2- John spoke softly with	b) for the other horses to leave the building
3- Squire's friend said to John	c) to leave although they were in danger
4- Black Beauty called out	d) John was careless
	e) " What you did to help the horses was amazing"

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Joe Green's Lesson

helper	مساعد	heavier	اثقل	unhappy	غير سعيد	whip	كرباج
worker	عامل	energy	طاقة	luckily	لحسن الحظ	rudely	بوقاحة
sweep	يكنس	wet	مبتل	neighbour	جار	manager	مدير
almost	تقريباً	blanket	بطانية	metal	معدن	deal with	يتعامل مع
note	مذكرة	warm	دافي	bars	قضبان	later	فيما بعد
along	بطول	alone	وحيد	nearby	قريب	explain	يشرح
hill	تل	ache	يؤلم	factory	مصنع	prison	السجن
knock	يطرق	lie down	يرقد	wheels	عجلات	mistakes	اخطاء
loudly	عالي	breathe	يتنفس	thick	سميك	climate	مناخ
describe	يصف	cover	يغطي	mud	طين	Earl	لقب إنجليزي

Questions and answers

1	Who was Joe Green?	He was John's helper
2	How old was Joe?	He was only fourteen years old
3	Why did John choose Joe as a helper?	Because he was small and a hard worker.
4	Who looked after John when he was 14?	Squire Gordon looked after John
5	What did Joe learn in the next few weeks?	He learnt to sweep the floor , bring in the food and wash the carriages
6	Why did Joe practise on Merrylegs?	As he was too small to brush B. Beauty
7	How did Black Beauty see Joe?	A happy boy who was always singing
8	Why did Joe stop singing for some time?	Because Squire Gordon's wife was ill
9	Where did John take Black Beauty ?	To fetch يحضر Dr White to see the ill wife
10	Where did Dr White live?	In the town
11	Why was the journey difficult?	It was through the wood with its hills
12	Why did the doctor ride Black Beauty?	Because his son had taken his horse
13	Why was black Beauty hot?	Because it had run all the way to the town
14	Why was the journey back more difficult?	Because the doctor was heavier than John and not such a good rider.
15	How was Black Beauty on arriving home?	He had almost no energy ,wet and hot
16	What did a hot horse need?	To stay warm and to drink hot water

17	Why should someone watch the hot horse?	Because it is a dangerous time for the horse when he is hot and wet
18	Why didn't Joe cover Black Beauty?	Because Joe didn't know what to do
19	What mistakes did Joe make ?	He didn't put a warm blanket on Beauty and gave him cold water to drink and left him alone
20	What bad thing happened to Beauty?	He felt very cold and all his body ached
21	How did John try help Black Beauty?	John covered him with a blanket and gave him some hot water . He stayed with him
22	How did Squire sympathize يتعاطف with Black Beauty?	He said" Poor Beauty! You saved my wife's life and now you are as ill as her"
23	When was Black Beauty happy?	When the Squire's wife became well again
24	Why was Joe green unhappy?	Because he made Black Beauty ill
25	Why was John angry with Joe?	Because he made Black Beauty ill
26	Where did Joe take Black Beauty?	To send a message to a neighbour جار
27	What did they pass on the way home?	A carriage full of metal bars قضبان معدنية

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26	Where was the carriage taking the metal?	To a nearby factory مصنع قريب.
27	What was the problem with the carriage?	Its wheels couldn't move as it was heavy
28	Why couldn't the carriage move?	As there was thick mud and it was heavy
29	How did the driver hit the two horses?	He was hitting them hard with a whip
30	What did Joe offer to help him ?	To take some of the metal from the carriage then it would move .
31	How was the driver rude وقح ?	He told Joe to go away
32	Who did Joe complain يشكو the driver to?	To the factory manager
33	What did the manager ask Joe to do?	To tell the police what he saw
34	How did John admire Joe?	He told him that he did the right thing.
35	How was the driver punished?	He was sent to prison for 2 or 3 months
36	When was John pleased with Joe?	When Joe learned from his mistakes and became a good worker
37	When was Joe happy again?	When John was pleased with him
38	What did the doctor advise Mrs Gordon?	To live in a warmer climate.
39	Why did Squire Gordon sell his horses?	Because he was going to leave England .
40	Where did Ginger and Beauty live?	At Earlshall Park
41	Who did the Earlshall Park belong to?	To a rich Earl called Smythe .
42	Who was York?	The new helper at Earlshall Park
43	What did John tell York about b and G?	They were the best horses they could have
44	Why was Black Beauty sad	Because John left
45	What would the new home bring to him?	New difficulties for Ginger and him

Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1-Joe Green	a)to bring a doctor for Mrs Gordon

2- John thanked Gordon	b)was only fourteen year old
3-John rode the horse the to town quickly	c) was 16 years old
4- Joe learnt to	d)for looking after him
	e)sweep the floor and bring in the food

(A)	(B)
1-The doctor rode Black Beauty	a) a blanket over Black Beauty
2- John became angry with	b) the police about the cruel driver
3-Joe Green didn't put	c) because his horse was with his son
4- The factory manager told	d)Joe Green because of Beauty's illness

(A)	(B)
1-The doctor said that Mrs Gordon	a) Black Beauty were the best horses
2- John told York that Ginger and	b) were Black beauty's new owners
3-Earl Smythe and Lady Smythe	c) difficulties at Earlshall Park
4- Black Beauty would have new	d)should live in a warmer climate

With my best wishes and my best regards

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